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EDULIS SUPERBA

FESTIVA MAXIMA

BERLIOZ (See Page 10)

PRUDENTIAL NURSERY CO.

THE KALAMAZOO NURSERIES

NURSERIES

VICKSBURG, MICHIGAN

OFFICES

KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN

INTRODUCTORY

The Prudential Nurseries



For more than half a century Kalamazoo County has been famous for its superior Nursery products. Here the soil and climatic conditions are ideal for producing hardy, well rooted, handsome Stock, which is offered to the trade with every assurance that our friends in the great Middle West will continue to make our Nurseries their source of supply for everything worth while in the line of Ornamental and Fruit Stock. The list contained in this Catalog is limited to those varieties best known, longest planted and most in demand. Any varieties which are not commonly planted have been omitted, as well as a number of late introductions which have not yet been sufficiently tested to warrant our recommending them. This list may, therefore, be considered as a safe guide for the average planter throughout the Middle West.

Prudential Nursery Co.

THE KALAMAZOO NURSERIES

Nurseries
Vicksburg, Mich.

Offices
Kalamazoo, Mich.

General Planting Directions

CARE OF STOCK ON ARRIVAL. All stock should be planted immediately on arrival but if not convenient to do so, open bundle and heel roots in ground, covering them thoroughly.

PLANTING. Dig holes twice the size necessary to take in all the roots; throw out top soil to one side, and use it for filling around the roots; tread the earth hard after planting. The use of water around the roots when filling in the earth depends on the moisture conditions of the ground. If dry, use plenty of water. After planting and during the summer sufficient water should be used to keep the earth moist.

PRUNING. The limbs of all fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and roses should be cut back two-thirds when planted. Remove all surplus branches from trees, leaving say three main stems as a basis for head. Always prune to an outside bud, thus insuring outward growth. Peach trees should be pruned to a whip and a head established the second year either high or low as preferred. All roots should be pruned smoothly before planting, cutting off the ends where bruised by digging and shortening others. This is as important as pruning the top.

MULCHING. Mulching is a most necessary factor in successful planting. Cover a space around the tree or shrub to a distance of three feet, using coarse manure; lawn clippings or grass is effective for this purpose if manure cannot be secured. The mulching retains moisture, retards the growth of weeds and facilitates quick growth. When straw or manure is left on the ground all winter, clear a space of 15 inches around the tree to avoid damage from mice.

LABELS. Labels should be removed and some other method adopted for recording varieties. The wires will cut and damage the limbs.

CULTIVATION. Hoe or cultivate frequently. Nothing can thrive if the weeds are allowed to sap the life of the soil.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Grape vines should be planted so that the first bud next to the stem will come on a level with the surface of the ground. Grape vines have two layers of roots, from 6 to 8 inches apart, and in planting spread the lower layer of roots in their natural position; fill in the earth and press down in the soil firmly, then spread the second layer of roots and fill in the balance of the hole. After planting, trim the vines back to two buds. A strong stick four feet long should be driven in at each vine to support the canes the first two years. Strawberries should be planted so as to leave the crown even with the surface. Too deep planting will smother the plant. All other small or bush

fruits, such as raspberries, currants, gooseberries, etc., should be planted about one inch deeper than they stood in the nursery, and, after planting, the tops should be cut back to four or five inches of the ground. In pruning ornamental trees two-thirds of the top should be cut off on all ornamental trees except cut-leaved birch and horse chestnut, which should not be pruned at all.

Ornamental shrubs should be planted two inches deeper than they were in the nursery, and the tops cut back one-half. Roses are planted four inches deeper and the tops cut back to within three or four inches above the ground.

Distances for Planting

Standard Apples	30 to 40 feet apart each way
Standard Pears and Strong Growing Cherries	20 feet apart each way
Duke and Morello Cherries	18 feet apart each way
Standard Plums, Peaches, Apricots, and Nectarines	16 to 18 feet apart each way
Dwarf Pears	10 to 12 feet apart each way
Dwarf Apples	10 to 12 feet apart each way
Quinces	10 to 12 feet apart each way
Grapes	rows 10 to 16 feet apart; 7 to 8 feet in rows
Currants and Gooseberries	4 feet apart
Raspberries and Blackberries	3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet
Strawberries, for Field Culture	1 by 3 to 3½ feet
Strawberries, for Garden Culture	1 to 2 feet apart
Asparagus, for Field Culture	1 by 3 feet
Asparagus, for Garden Culture	1 by 1½ feet

Number of Trees on an Acre

40 feet apart each way	27
30 feet apart each way	50
25 feet apart each way	70
20 feet apart each way	110
18 feet apart each way	135
15 feet apart each way	205
12 feet apart each way	360
10 feet apart each way	435
8 feet apart each way	680
6 feet apart each way	1210
5 feet apart each way	1745
4 feet apart each way	2725
3 feet apart each way	4840

Rule. Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be number of square feet for each plant or hill, which divided into the number of square feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

Hardy Flowering Shrubs

As American manners and American business methods have become distinctively American, so the shrubbery border and the open lawn are American. Nowhere in the world can be found the natural landscape so closely imitated as in the United States, be it the planting for the cottage, the quiet suburban home, or the stately mansion.

We have been told many times that the nursery catalogue contains so many varieties and descriptions that the amateur is confused in selecting the most useful kinds to plant. To correct this evil we print for the reader's benefit the following list of shrubs, covering the more desirable and hardy varieties used in landscape planting.

Althea - Rose of Sharon

These late summer blooming shrubs are particularly popular and effective, coming into bloom when few shrubs are in flower. Bush and tree form; blue, pink, purple, red, and white.

Almond

Pink flowers in early spring. They are splendid garden shrubs thriving almost anywhere.

White-flowering. Very fine white flowers in early spring.

Aralia Spinosa

A small tree with stout, prickly stems and compound leaves often attaining 3 to 4 feet long; flowers creamy white followed by a wealth of dark, purple berries.

Berberis - Barberry

Thunbergii. May. This is the well known dwarf barberry largely planted in groups and hedges. In autumn it is aglow with scarlet leaves and berries.

Butterfly Bush - Buddleia

Butterfly Bush or Summer Lilac (B. Veitchiana Magnifica). A very attractive new addition to the flowering plants. While a perennial in habit, yet because of its vigor and size, it is used largely in shrub plantings. The tops in severe winter will freeze back, but it pushes with such renewed vigor this is not harmful. The flowers are borne on the tips of every bit of new growth, and in August the plants are masses of purple and violet flowers, very conspicuous, that attract butterflies.

Calycanthus - Sweet Shrub

C. Floridus (Alspice). This old-fashioned shrub is known to everyone. The flowers are not conspicuous but the fragrance makes it very popular. The foliage is free from disease, being glossy and holds well until late in the season.

Cornus - Dogwood

Siberica. This has deep crimson bark and should be used in large groups for its winter effect; abundant clusters of small, white blossoms are borne in early summer, followed by white fruit.

Chionanthus - White Fringe

A handsome free-flowering tree that thrives in moist loamy soil. Leaves dark green, turning yellow in autumn. Flowers white; exceedingly feathery, and graceful. Fruit blue resembling a small plum.

Cydonia Japonica - Japan Quince

Very early in spring this fine old shrub is completely covered with dazzling scarlet flowers; followed by small, quince-shaped fruits which are quite fragrant. Growth bushy with protecting thorns.

Deutzia

Gracilis. Covered with snow-white flowers of much beauty.

Lemoinei. Flowers are pure white, and borne on stout branches which are of upright growth.

Pride of Rochester. Flowers are double; white, tinged outside with pink; blossoms of this variety open a week earlier than other sorts.



A very modest porch planting—this planting consists of twenty-seven shrubs and one evergreen; began to bloom May 7 and continued to flower for a period of eight weeks. Anyone can get this list of stock and its arrangement by sending a post card request to the Landscape Department of our company. This picture was taken the second season after planting.

FLOWERING SHRUBS—Continued.**Euonymus - Spindle Tree**

E. Europeus. Grows to be a small tree, 25 to 30 feet. Has smooth branches and small white flowers. It is especially desirable because of its white and rose-colored fruit in fall. The leaves are a brilliant scarlet in autumn, and together with the fruit make a handsome appearance.

Elder, Golden

One of the best yellow foliage plants. Retains its color the entire season and is very conspicuous in every planting. Quick to establish itself, robust grower and attractive.

Forsythia - Golden Bell

These, blossoming with Magnolias, are the first showy shrubs; early in April they are a wealth of brilliant golden-yellow.

Fortunei. The best of the Forsythias.

Suspensa. A beautiful weeping form; long pendulous branches, golden-yellow flowers.

Fringe, Purple or Smoke Tree - Rhus (Cotinus)

A small tree with pale purple flowers, borne in loose panicles. Highly ornamental in autumn, when foliage assumes brilliant coloring.

Hydrangea

Grandiflora Alba (Hills of Snow). A grand addition to the summer-flowering hardy shrubs, dwarfing the show of other sorts in July and August by the magnitude and profusion of its flower heads.

Paniculata Grandiflora. July, August. Flowers white, changing to pink, borne in immense pyramidal clusters.

The Lilacs

No shrubs are better known or more deservedly popular than the lilac. Besides the old-fashioned kinds we are offering budded varieties that are in many ways superior to the old-fashioned ones.

Lilac (Persian). Small foliage and bright purple flowers.

Lilac (Purple). The well known old-fashioned variety with purple fragrant flowers in May.

Lilac (White). Same as the above but with white blossoms.

Alphonse Laval. Very large panicles of a beautiful blue color, shading toward violet. Distinct and valuable.

Charles X. Of exceptionally strong, rapid growth, with large, shining leaves and rather loose trusses of reddish-purple flowers.

Hungarian Lilac (S. Josikaea). May. From Transylvania. A fine distinct species of vigorous upright growth with dark, shining leaves and violet purple flowers which appear very late, generally after the other Lilacs are through blooming.

Madame Lemoine. Superb white flower panicles. Fine and showy.

President Grevy. Flowers of a beautiful blue-color, in huge panicles.

Souvenir de Ludwig Spaeth. Dark purplish-red flowers, large, and in long panicles. A distinct, superb sort that will give great satisfaction.

Villosa. May. A species from Japan. Large branching panicles. Flowers light purple in bud and white when open. Fragrant. Foliage resembles that of White Fringe; late bloomer.



Philadelphus or Mock Orange. (Described on page 5.)

Lonicera - Bush Honeysuckle

Grandiflora Rosea. Pink blossoms.

Morrowi. May; white flowers, dark green foliage, red fruit.

Tartarica Alba. May. Has handsome white flowers, red berries.

Prunus - Purple-Leaved Plum

Pissardi. A distinct and handsome little tree, covered with a mass of small, white, single flowers in spring.

Triloba (Double Flowered Plum). A charming shrub of vigorous growth. Very early in spring, before its leaves appear, the whole tree is decked in a fleecy cloud of double light pink blossoms.

Rhodotypos - Kerria

Japonica. Slender green branches and pretty, closely serrated leaves; the double flowers are deep orange-yellow and are produced in profusion throughout the summer months.

White Kerria. A very ornamental shrub with handsome pleated leaves and large white flowers late in May, succeeded by small fruit.

Symphoricarpos - Snowberry; Coralberry

White. Highly valued for use in densely shaded locations; inconspicuous rose-colored flowers in June and July, followed by large clusters of milk-white fruits that remain far into autumn.

Red. The flowers are borne in dense terminal spikes. They are followed in late summer by dark purplish red berries, smaller than the fruit of White Snowberry and hanging in closer clusters. Well adapted for shady places.



Spirea Van Houttei.

Spirea

This is one of the largest groups of flowering shrubs; their flowering period is more extended than that of any other group.

Anthony Waterer. May to September; heads of crimson flowers. Dwarf.

Opulifolia Aurea (Golden-leaved). Yellow tinted foliage and white flowers.

S. Billardi rosea. Erect branches crowned with narrow dense spikes of rose-colored flowers.

Robelia. Dwarf, and similar to A. Waterer, but a trifle taller than the type, with broader leaves. Bright crimson flowers in dense corymbs during July and August.

S. prunifolia (Bridal Wreath). Flowers white, early and very double. Foliage turns bronze in autumn.

S. Thunbergii (Snow Garland). An extra early flowering type of graceful form. Leaves light green, drooping; flowers white; rather dwarf, but desirable. Fine for bordering.

S. Van Houttei (Bridal Bower). This shrub is so popular that we sell more of it than any other variety we grow. It blooms in May and the pendent branches sometimes drooping to the ground are a mass of white. The foliage is an attractive green, which it retains late in the year. This shrub is so meritorious that its uses are unlimited. Its profusion of blossoms, its health of foliage, its graceful form, its adaptability to soils and purposes make it deservedly popular.

Syringa

Coronarius (Sweet Mock Orange). The real, old-fashioned Mock Orange, with pretty, fragrant, white blossoms and yellow stamens; a grand variety.

Follis Aureus (Golden Mock Orange). Has bright golden leaf.

Sumach

Cut - Leaved Sumach (var. *lacinata*). A variety of the above with deeply-cut, fern-like foliage. An elegant plant wherever used. Very few shrubs of its size; characteristically beautiful cut foliage.

Tamarix

Africana. June. An attractive tall-growing shrub with fine, feathery foliage. Flowers profusely; usually delicate pink color.

Weigelia

Beautiful shrubs that bloom in June and July; flowers produced in so great profusion as

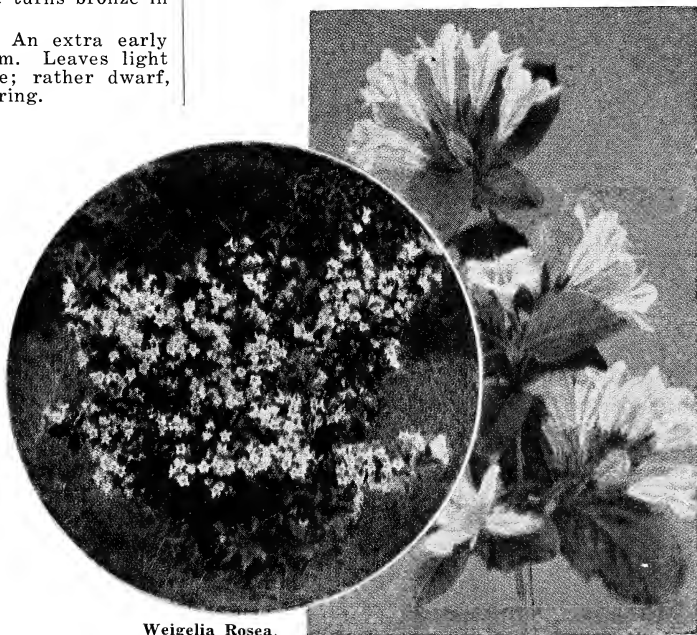
almost entirely to hide the foliage.

Candida. Flowers pure white, borne all through the summer months; one of the most free blooming of all Weigelias.

Eva Rathke. A very profuse bloomer and continues to produce its dark carmine-red flowers during the entire summer.

Nana Variegata. May. Pink flowers and variegated green and yellow foliage. It stands the sun well and retains its well marked tints until autumn.

Rosea. An elegant shrub, with fine rose-colored flowers, introduced from China by Mr. Fortune, and considered one of the finest plants he has discovered; of erect, compact growth; blossoms in June.



Weigelia Rosea.



Common Snowball—Viburnum.

FLOWERING SHRUBS—Continued.

Viburnum - Snowball

Dentatum. Creamy-white, flat-topped cluster flowers.

Lantana. White flowers; clusters of bright red fruit, changing to black.

Opulus (High Bush Cranberry). This handsome shrub has bright red fruits; are in some sections used as a substitute for the cranberry. Large, healthy leaves; free from insect attacks.

Common Snowball. The old-fashioned snowball and always popular. Its large, globular clusters of pure white flowers in May and June have made it a conspicuous shrub in the gardens for many generations.

Japanese Snowball. Handsome olive foliage and the flowers are larger and of a purer white than the common snowball. They are also borne in denser heads and show beautifully against the foliage.

LANDSCAPE WORK

We are in a position to make plans and execute the planting. If you will give the dimensions and general lay of the property you wish to develop, we will be pleased to submit a sketch outlining the work. We can save you money and give you goods that are adapted to your needs.

Ornamental Hedges

Remember that the hedge is to the property what the frame is to the picture. Beyond its ornamental feature, it shows the highway's boundary, and is a "standing" notice to boys, dogs, hunters, and bicycle riders, that "safety first" is outside the hedge.

Iron fences or stone walls may have their place in the landscape, but they should be so modified by the planting of vines and shrubbery that all resemblance to prisons and penal institutions be removed.

A living fence—one made of plants, attractive with their green leaves, formal trained or arched branches, colored foliage or bright berries is surely more pleasing than the still, rigid, mechanical effect obtained by the similar use of wood or metal. A lawn hedge is permanent—once planted, only occasional pruning or shearing is required.

Barberry, Thunbergii (Japan Barberry). Brilliant green foliage, turning to most glowing colors from autumn to December. Loaded with scarlet-crimson berries after leaves fall. Hardy where Privet is not. One of the best shrubs to plant against the foundations of a house or in front of taller growing shrubs.

California Privet. Most popular half-evergreen hedge. Remarkably beautiful, glossy, dark green foliage; strong, rapid grower. It transplants easily, grows quickly, making a hedge the first year, and succeeds in almost any soil. The plants should be set about 1 foot apart and cut to 3 or 4 inches above the ground after planting to make the hedge bushy at the bottom. This shrub is ideal when a formal hedge is desired, as it stands shearing to any extent. See illustration opposite.

Amor River Privet (L. Amurense). Of similar form and habit to the California type, not so shiny, but reputed to be hardier.

Ibota Privet. Spreading and tall growing, the hardest of the group. Color grayish-green, fruits black.

Other suitable plants for hedges are Spireas, Honeysuckles, and Hydrangeas among flowering shrubs, and American Arbor-vitae and Norway Spruce among evergreen trees.



Privet. A good likeness of both California and Amor River varieties.



Lonicera Halleana—Hall's Japan Honeysuckle.

Vines and Creepers

Nothing lends such pleasing effect to wall or veranda as the judicious use of vines. The hardy vine is best adapted for covering an unsightly wall or for furnishing shade and ornament to verandas. Hardy vines practically take care of themselves after they are once established and are much more desirable and less trouble than annual or tender varieties.

We list below the best and hardiest varieties in this class, such as by experience have been found most satisfactory for general use.

Ampelopsis Veitchii - Boston Ivy

A beautiful hardy climbing plant. This is one of the finest climbers we have for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it smoothly with overlapping foliage, giving it the appearance of being shingled with green leaves. The color is a fresh deep green in summer, changing to the brightest shade of crimson and yellow in autumn. It is quite hardy and becomes more popular every year.

Ampelopsis - American Ivy

Virginia Creeper, or American Ivy (*A. quinquefolia*). A perfectly hardy, rapid climber, with large, five-lobed leaves which change to bright scarlet or crimson in autumn.

Trumpet Vine - Bignonia

A robust, woody vine, twining tightly with numerous tendrils along its stems. Leaves are dark green. Very desirable for covering summer houses, arbors, trees or rustic bridges.

Dutchman's Pipe - Aristolochia

A native species of climbing habit and rapid growth, with magnificent light green foliage, ten to twelve inches in diameter, and curious, pipe-shaped, yellowish brown flowers; a splendid variety for archways or verandas.

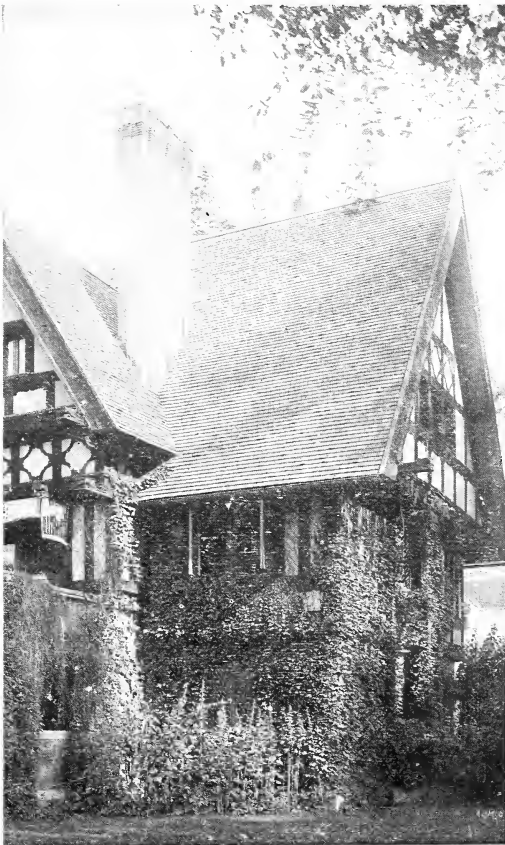
Climbing Honeysuckle - Lonicera

L. Belgica, or Monthly Fragrant. Blooms all summer; red and yellow, very fragrant flowers.

Hall's Japan Honeysuckle (*L. Halliana*). A strong, vigorous, almost evergreen sort, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow. Very fragrant and covered with flowers from July to November. Holds its leaves until January.

Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle (*L. sempervirens*). A strong, rapid grower; blooms very freely the entire season; bright red trumpet-shaped flowers.

Chinese Matrimony Vine (*L. Chinense*). A vigorous climber, covered with small, star-shaped purple flowers, succeeded by brilliant scarlet berries which remain on the vine until winter. Thrives everywhere.



Ampelopsis Veitchii—Boston Ivy.

CLIMBING VINES—Continued.

Clematis

A beautiful class of climbers, many of the varieties with flowers 5 to 7 inches in diameter. Excellent for pillars or trellises; or when used for bedding, running over rock work or an old tree or stump, they make an excellent show. They delight in a rich soil, a sunny situation; perfectly hardy.

Duchess of Edinburgh. A free-flowering, double white variety, with medium-sized flowers.

Henryi. Fine, large, creamy white flowers. A strong grower and very hardy, one of the best of the white varieties; a perpetual bloomer.

Jackmani. The flowers, when fully expanded, are from 4 to 6 inches in diameter; intense violet-purple, with a rich velvety appearance, distinctly veined. It flowers continually from July until cut off by frost.

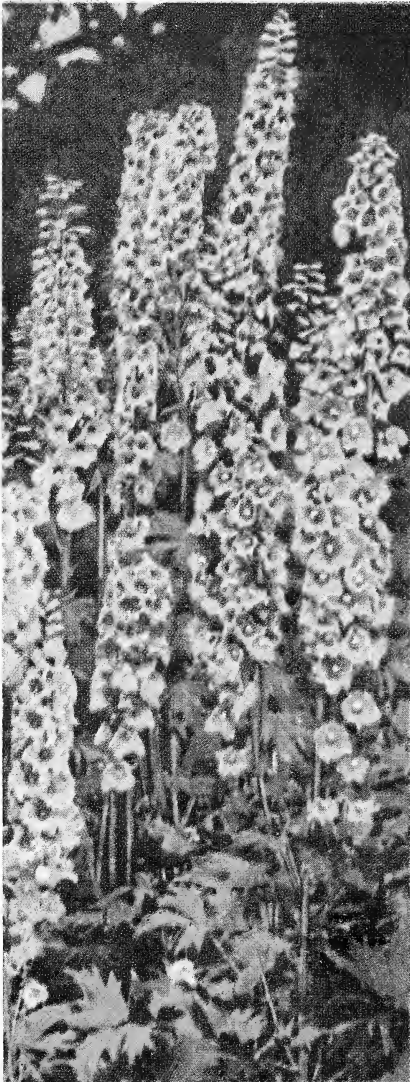
Mme. Edouard Andre. This is the nearest approach to a bright red Clematis and has been

called the **Crimson Jackmani**. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower and very free in bloom. Color a distinct crimson-red; pleasing shade and entirely distinct from all other varieties.

Paniculata, or Sweet-Scented Japan Clematis. A Japanese plant possessing unusually attractive merit. A vine of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy green foliage. The flowers are of medium size, pure white, borne in immense sheets and of a most delicious and penetrating fragrance. The flowers appear in September, at a season when very few other vines are in bloom.

Wistaria

Chinese Purple Wistaria (W. Sinensis). One of the best of the Wistarias; rapid growing and elegant, attaining 15 to 20 feet in a season; flowers a pale-blue, borne in long, pendulous clusters in May and June.



Delphinium—Larkspur.

Hardy Perennial Plants

Sometimes Known as

OLD-FASHIONED HARDY GARDEN FLOWERS

Hardy Perennials are ideal flowers for the home grounds, give great satisfaction when used for borders, along the front of shrubberies, along driveways and walks; do not have to be taken up in winter and replanted the next year. They are the "old-fashioned" hardy garden plants, always beautiful, and a quantity of them should be found in every garden. We list the most desirable species, all showy, beautiful plants, easy of culture and of various seasons of flowering, from May to November.

Achillea (The Pearl). Strong, showy heads of pure white double flowers, borne in great profusion. June-September.

Anchusa (Dropmore). Strong, vigorous plant, with large, gentian blue flowers during June and July.

Anemone (Whirlwind). Showy autumn-blooming plant, very hardy, blooms freely from August till cut down by frost. Semi-double, white.

Anemone (Queen Charlotte). Very large, semi-double flowers of a soft, silvery pink.

Aquilegia (Columbine). Plants of elegant habit, free flowering, both single and double varieties in many colors, blooming in spring and early summer.

Campanula (Bluebells). The beauty of the Bluebell is well known and the plants are most hardy, very easily grown.

Caryopteris (Blue Spirea). Low, free blooming plant producing lavender-blue flowers in large, dense cymes from August to November.

Coreopsis Grandiflora. Splendid hardy plant, rich golden-yellow flowers from early summer until fall.

Chrysanthemum. Beautiful plants that produce a profusion of bloom in a wide range of form and color at a time when other plants have been nipped by frost.

Daisy (Shasta). Large, snowy-white flowers in bloom all summer.

Delphinium (Larkspur). Beautiful hardy plants grown in borders for their stately habit and handsome spikes of light and dark blue flowers. June till early fall.

Dianthus (Sweet William). Old time favorites, bearing during May and June a profusion of round-topped clusters of flowers of all shades of red and pink to white.

Digitalis - Foxglove

A small and showy genus of perennial plants of easy culture. They prefer a rich, loamy soil and partial shade. Certain species used in medicine.

Common Foxglove, Fairy or Witch's Fingers (D. purpurea). July. This variety is not grown in separate colors, but generally produces flowers which range in color from white, creamy white, rose, and pink to purplish-red.

PERENNIAL PLANTS—Continued.

Dicentra (Bleeding-Heart). Heart-shaped, rose-colored flowers in drooping spikes, in early summer.

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower). Large showy flowers, yellow and orange-red, from early summer to November.

Gypsophila (Baby's Breath). Masses of minute, pure white flowers during June and July.

Hibiscus (Mallow). A very showy plant in any position but succeeds especially well in damp places. Very large, single, hollyhock-like flowers produced during the entire summer. About 5 feet. Red, white, and pink.

Hollyhocks. Single and double in a wide range of colors. July and August.

Iberis (Hardy Candytuft). Covered with clusters of fragrant white flowers in early spring.

Lobelia (Cardinal Flower). Intense scarlet blooms opening along tall spikes in July and August.

Hardy Phlox

One of the hardiest and best loved perennials. Of all varieties, we believe the following to be the best and most distinct.

R. P. Struthers. Crimson pink, dark center.

Von Lassburg. Purest white, very large.

Baron Von Dedem. Deep coral red.

Pantheon. Bright carmine rose, very large.

Bridesmaid. Tall white, red eye.

Rynstrom. Lively shade of rose pink.



Hardy Phlox.

Liberty Iris

This is one of our finest hardy perennial plants, known before the war as German Iris or Fleur-de-Lis. From a large collection we selected the following varieties covering a beautiful and wide range of colors:

Celeste. Pale blue.

Purple Prince. Purple.

Azure. Sky blue.

Maroon. Red and gold.

Bird of Paradise. Creamy white, yellow center.

Honorabilis. Brown and yellow.

Liberty Iris. Brown and Old Gold.

Lychnis (Maltese Cross). Old-fashioned flowers of easy culture.

Monarda (Oswego Tea). Compact heads of bright red flowers. June-August.

Papaver (Oriental Poppy). Showiest of all poppies, large scarlet and red flowers on long stems.

Platycodon (Balloon Flower). Star-shaped, bluish flowers, very large. June-July.

Rudbeckia (Golden Glow). Magnificent border plant with masses of double golden-yellow flowers. Aug.-Sept.

Stokesia (Cornflower Aster). Handsome plant with large flowers of fine sky-blue color. July to early fall.

Tritoma (Red-hot Poker or Flame Flower). Tall spikes surmounted by brilliant orange-scarlet flower heads. August and September.

Yucca (Adam's Needle). Tropical looking plant with immense, pyramidal clusters of creamy flowers. June-July.



Campanula.



Border of Festiva Maxima Peonies.

Peony - Paeonia

Peonies succeed admirably in any loamy soil and may be made to thrive in the shady parts of the lawn where other flowering plants refuse to bloom. For bordering walks and driveways and for the flower garden, an assortment of Peonies is quite indispensable. Our list includes some of the choicest varieties that have been tested on our grounds. By making proper selection, the blooming period may be extended in many locations from the middle of May to the end of June. They offer a range of color from pure white to deep purple, and many of them are fragrant.

Note: The nomenclature of the Peony is in a more or less chaotic state owing to the vast number of seedlings and hybrids brought out in the past few years. Our list comprises the cream of the hundreds of varieties we have tested in our trial gardens. The very finest colors and largest blooms are among them.

Berlioz. Light carmine-rose, tipped silver. Free bloomer. Late mid-season. See front cover.

Ceres. Pale lilac-rose, center minutely flecked scarlet, red stigmas. Free bloomer. Very early.

Carnea Triumphans. Guards and crown pale pink, collar amber-white. Midseason.

Duchesse de Nemours (Calot). Pure white crown, sulphur-white collar, no crimson flecks. Very free bloomer. Early.

De Candolle. Uniform bright lilac-purple. Very free bloomer. Late midseason.

Edulis Superba. Fine, brilliant pink; fragrant, early. See front cover.

Festiva Maxima. Pure white center, prominently flecked crimson; outer petals sometimes faint lilac on first opening. Early. See front cover.

General Hooker. Uniform dark Tyrian rose, slightly tipped silver. Free bloomer. Midseason. Good.

Helena Leslie. Large, white guard petals with primrose-yellow center. Free bloomer. Extra fine.

Lamartine. Pale lilac-rose, center shaded darker, guards and collar fading to rose-white. Midseason.

Leonie. Very soft flesh-color; of handsome form.

Louis Van Houtte. Deep carmine-rose. Very brilliant coloring. Late.

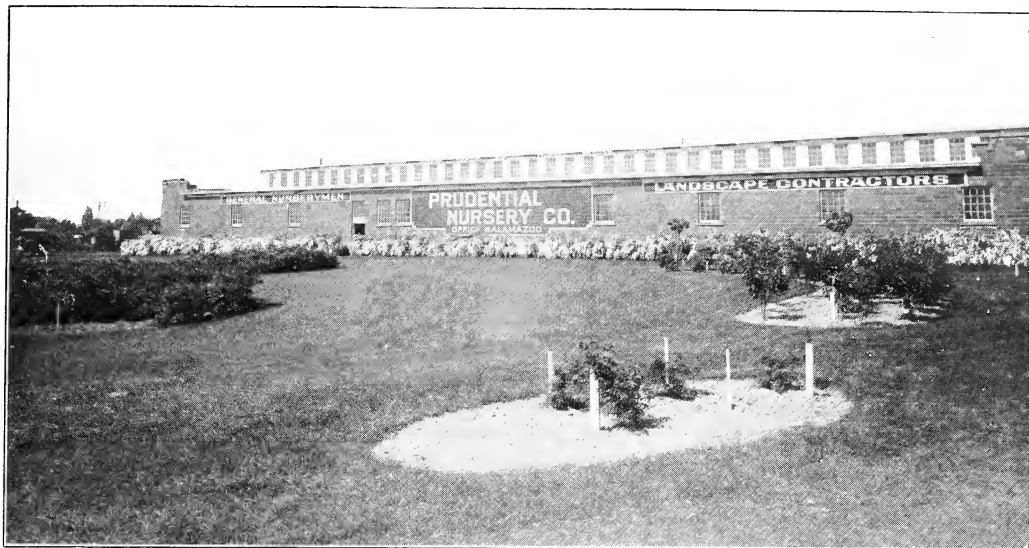
Novelty. Cream, flushed pink. Early.

Prince de Salm Dyck. Violet-rose with cream-white center petals throughout. Midseason.

Violacea. Large, convex bloom; violaceous red.



Ceres—Peony.



Packing House. Showing a section of Demonstration Grounds. Spirea Van Houttei against tile building.

Flowering Shrubs and Vines

Named in the order in which they flower, embracing some of the choicest species

APRIL AND MAY

Forsythia (Golden Bell).
Japan Quince.
Almond (Double Flowering).
Plum (Double Flowering).
Lilacs (in variety).
Spirea, Thunbergii.
Spirea, Prunifolia.
Spirea, Van Houtte.
Honeysuckle.
White Kerria.
Wistaria, Purple.

JUNE

Deutzia, Gracilis.
Deutzia, Lemoiniei.
Snowball, Common.
Snowball, Japan.
Weigella (in variety).
Lilac, Villosa.
Syringa (in variety).
Peonies (in variety).
Clematis, Jackmanii, and others.
Golden Elder.
Deutzia, Pride of Rochester.

JULY

Spirea, Billardi.
Hydrangea, Hills of Snow.
Spirea, Anthony Waterer.
Spirea, Frobelia.

AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER

Butterfly Bush.
Althea, Rose of Sharon.
Hydrangea, Paniculata Grandiflora.
Clematis Paniculata.

Lawn Grass Seed

No residence, no matter how expensive, is really attractive unless the grounds and surroundings are equally beautiful. On the other hand, the humblest dwelling can be made wonderfully home-like and attractive in the proper setting. The first essential is a neat, smooth green lawn. Then the careful selection and proper placing of Shrubs, Perennials, Roses, and Vines, will complete the picture.

Good Lawn results can be obtained only by using a mixture of several Grasses, and the mixture that we have found to give the best results is the following: $\frac{1}{4}$ White Clover, $\frac{1}{4}$ Fancy Red

Top, $\frac{1}{2}$ Kentucky Blue Grass.

As a Fertilizer for the Lawn we would recommend Pure Bone Meal as being lasting in its effects and free from weed seeds. Apply at the rate of 600 to 1,000 pounds to the acre. After the seed has been sown it should be raked lightly so as to cover it. Another effective fertilizer is Pulverized Sheep Manure. It is a natural, pure animal fertilizer and adds organic matter to the soil. It may be applied in any quantity without injury to the Grass. The first rain will wash it down to the roots, producing immediate beneficial effects.





Bulbs for Fall Planting

**"The flowers that bloom in the Spring, 'Tra La'
Are planted in the Fall, Ha, Ha."**

Single Early Tulips

The Tulip is always attractive from its beauty and brilliancy of color, and is one of the popular early spring flowers. A few bulbs scattered here and there produce but little effect, but when planted in masses or in groups they become at once grand and brilliant, and eclipse in variety of coloring and picturesque effect most any other flower. Tulips require cultural treatment similar to Hyacinths; the bulbs, being smaller, should not be planted so deep. When grown indoors, put six bulbs in a 6-inch pan or pot. Supplied in a wonderful mixture, consisting of light and dark pink, light and dark red, striped, orange, and yellow.

FALL BULBS—Continued.

Superb Darwin Tulips

This magnificent May-flowering class has within the past few years, by sheer force of their many merits, forced their way into popularity by leaps and bounds and are now grown by almost everybody who loves spring flowers. They are quite distinct in style of growth from the other late flowering sorts; stately in appearance, attaining a height of twenty to thirty inches, and bearing on strong stems beautiful globular flowers of remarkably heavy texture, in a large range of colors, embracing almost every conceivable tint in rose, heliotrope, claret, maroon, crimson and other rich and rare shades. Unsurpassed for bedding and for cutting. We know of nothing that for the money invested will give a more gorgeous show during early spring, and there is nothing more easily grown. Supplied in pink and red shades.



Hyacinths.

Narcissus or Daffodils

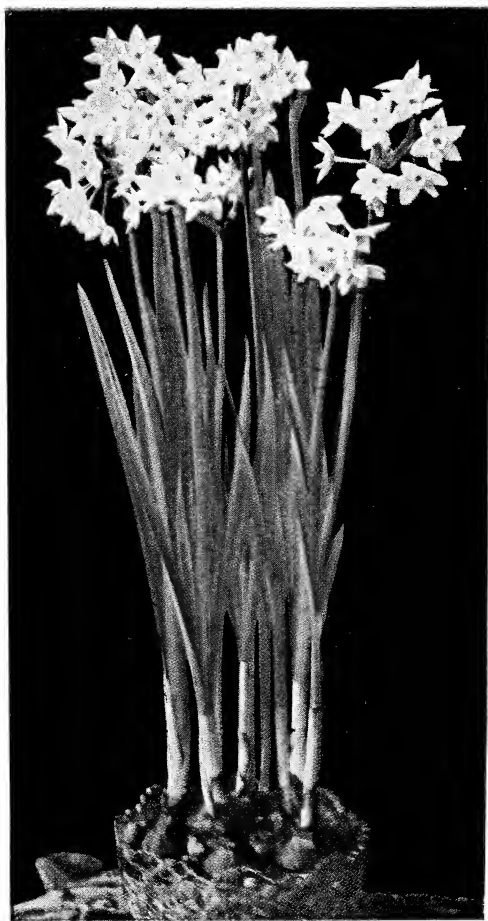
The Narcissus or Daffodil is becoming more popular every year. It is hardy in every way and thrives most anywhere. For naturalizing in woods and fields nothing equals them. When once established, they multiply rapidly and in a

short time cover tremendous areas. They are equally desirable for pot culture for winter flowering. Three or four bulbs put into a 5 or 6-inch pan or pot will, with their exquisite gold and silver blossoms brighten the dull months of the winter and early spring.

Golden Spur. The most popular of the golden Trumpets with cut flower growers, as it produces freely and early its handsome, rich, deep yellow flowers. It is just as valuable out of doors as for forcing. A strong, vigorous grower, always doing well.

Von Sion. The famous old Dutch Daffodil; flowers are golden yellow. This variety is used in enormous quantities for forcing; also excellent for bedding in conjunction with Hyacinths, flowering at the same time.

Paper White. These narcissus are especially useful for pot culture. If you try them once you will never be without them from December to March.



Paper White Narcissus.

FALL BULBS—Continued.

Choice Mixture of Crocus

The Crocus is the first flower to bloom in the spring, and it is no unusual sight to see the ground covered with snow and the Crocus in bloom at the same time. They are entirely hardy, do not deteriorate, and may be undisturbed for years.

The cost is but a trifle, and once planted they are no further trouble and bloom beautifully year after year, and do not interfere with the care of the lawn. Mowing the grass after the Crocuses are done blooming will not injure them in the least.

The colors include a complete selection of all shades and markings, as well as the self colors.

Hyacinths

This class of Fall Bulbs is fully as popular as the others. We offer this season a magnificent mixture, consisting of pure white, dark and light blue, yellow, pink, and red.

Bulbs for Spring Planting**Gladioli**

There is nothing in the summer-flowering bulbs that is more attractive or satisfactory than the Gladioli. They will thrive in any good garden soil, but amply repay extra care and feeding by larger size and greater beauty of individual flower. Our list in both the named varieties and mixture include the most desirable sorts. Bulbs should be planted 4 inches apart and from 3 to 4 inches deep. Before freezing weather in the fall, must be dug and stored in a frost-proof place. We offer a superfine mixture, made up of superior varieties in many colors which will give excellent satisfaction.

Grow some Gladioli for cut flowers. The blooms often last for two weeks, the buds unfolding clear to the tip of the spike. Pull off the lowest blossoms as they wilt.



Gladioli.

Cannas

The only drawback to the growing of Cannas is the difficulty of keeping them over winter. If allowed to get too dry they shrivel and die; if kept too wet they rot, but they make such a tropical effect planted in beds or in borders that it is well worth the little cost even if new plants had to be purchased every year. Give us the colors you want and whether tall or dwarf varieties and we will make good selection. Round beds are very effective. It takes 19 plants for a bed 7 feet in diameter and 37 plants for a bed 10 feet in diameter. One plant in center and first row 18 inches from center plant and 18 inches apart in row takes 6 plants for first row and 12 plants for second row, making 19 plants for the 7-foot bed, and 18 plants for third row, making 37 plants for 10-foot bed.

Dahlias

The Dahlia is now taking its place in the front ranks of summer-flowering plants. This is largely due to the splendid new sorts that are being brought out in the Cactus and Decorative class, and we might also say the Single and Collarette. There is nothing else that can equal them in range of color and abundance of bloom. The Decorative and Single varieties are especially fine for cut-flowers. Our roots are all field-grown and produce strong, flowering plants the first season.

Soil and Care. Any good, rich garden soil, not too wet, is all right. If not rich, fertilize freely, set 3 feet apart, and for best results allow but one stalk in a hill; keep well cultivated. Before freezing weather, dig and store in frost-proof cellar. Give us the colors you want and we will make suitable selections that will please you.



Canna.

Roses

Among all the flowering shrubs that make for beauty, grace and ornamentation, there is none that can compare with the Rose. The wide range of color, shape and size of the blooms and the diversity and character of the foliage give it a wider range for decoration than any other single group of plants. When added to these qualifications are ease of culture, quick and ample response in blossoms, it is not to be wondered at that the Rose has been aptly termed the "Queen of Flowers." In nearly all collections of flowering and ornamental shrubs it occupies first place.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

We offer them in large size only and list only the best varieties. This class of Roses is very desirable, being perfectly hardy in all localities. They are very vigorous growers and are of robust habit. Flowers of fine form and for gorgeous colors they are unequalled.

Alfred Colomb. Brilliant carmine-crimson; very large, full and globular shaped; very fragrant. Superb.

Anne de Diesbach. Beautiful shade of carmine; very large and fragrant; quite hardy and a good forcer.

Coquette des Alps. White, tinged with carmine; very fine; a free bloomer.

Earl of Dufferin. Rich velvety crimson, shaded with dark maroon. Beautifully shaped buds borne on long, graceful stems. Very full and double. Fragrant and free-blooming. One of the best dark red Hybrids.

Fisher Holmes. One of the choicest. Dark, rich scarlet, passing to deep velvety crimson; extra large, full flowers. Vigorous growing.



Frau Karl Druschki.

Frau Karl Druschki. Very large, perfect form and snow white; a vigorous grower and a free bloomer.

General Jacqueminot. One of the most popular of the red roses; brilliant crimson, large and very effective, very fragrant and one of the hardiest.

John Hopper. Bright rose with carmine center; large and full; very free bloomer and a standard rose.

Magna Charta. Extra large and full, bright rosy-pink; a profuse bloomer and very hardy.

Margaret Dickson. Beautiful form, white with pale flesh center; petals very large, fragrant.

Marshall P. Wilder. Extra large, full deep red; a free bloomer and very handsome.

Mrs. John Laing. Soft pink; beautiful form, exceedingly fragrant and free flowering.

Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford. Deep, rosy pink, very double and full; vigorous and a free bloomer.

Paul Neyron. Said to be the largest rose in cultivation; bright, clear pink, very fragrant, hardy; strong grower.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Very dark, velvety crimson, almost black, large and full; a beautiful sort.

Soliel d'Or (Sun of Gold). A strong, hardy rose; large, full and double; golden orange-yellow tinged with red and rosy-pink; a magnificent rose.

Ulrich Brunner. Rich crimson-scarlet, highly perfumed, vigorous and hardy; a very desirable sort.

Everblooming Roses

The Tea and Hybrid Teas

We group together under one general heading of Everblooming, all varieties that flower freely throughout the season. It comprises the Teas, Bourbons, Bengals, Polyanthus, together with all their numerous intermediate forms and hybrids. As a rule they are not entirely hardy in the Northern States without protection, but the dwarfier kinds are readily preserved by cutting down the entire plant in the autumn to within six or eight inches of the ground and covering with long, strawy stable manure. The exquisite buds produced by some of the varieties, and the delightful fragrance of others, especially the Teas, render them popular for house plants. They are also specially desirable for planting closely in beds.



Geo. Ahrends, or Pink American Beauty.
(See page 16.)

EVERBLOOMING ROSES—Continued.

Columbia. A beautiful, true pink; deepening as it matures to a warm, glowing tone, which is enduring. Its usual double petalage and substance make it a good summer Rose, while the great size, color and long (almost thornless) stems mark it as a superior cutting variety.

Edward Mawley. The finest of all dark crimson Roses.

George Ahrends. Delicate pink, wonderfully beautiful.

Gruss an Teplitz. Brilliant scarlet, shading to velvety crimson.

General McArthur. Strong, vigorous, branching freely, producing its wonderful blooms profusely from May until October, of full scarlet color. Every shoot carries a large, double, well-formed flower of exquisite fragrance and lasting quality.

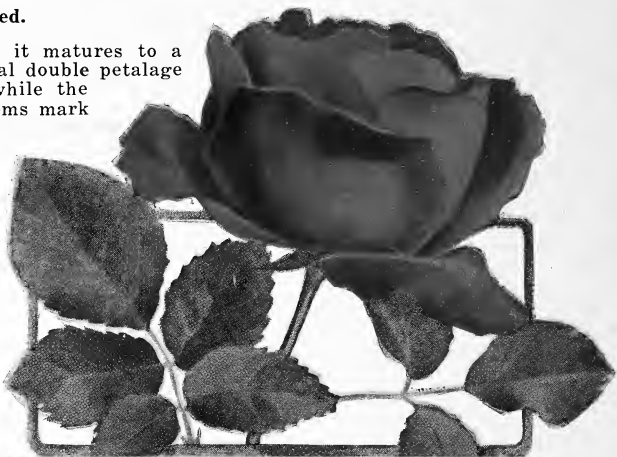
J. B. Clark. This splendid new Rose is perfectly hardy, unusually large and expresses in every way the characteristics of the Remontant type. It is robust in growth, with clean, heavy foliage. Flowers are large and superbly constructed; deep scarlet overlaid crimson.

Killarney. Brilliant, sparkling pink. Unusually hardy.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. A beautiful Rose, with elegant, large, pointed buds and very large, full-double flowers; color delicate, creamy white, deliciously fragrant. The plant is a strong, healthy grower and constant bloomer.

La France. A delicate, silvery rose, shaded with cerise-pink, often silvery pink, with peach shading; very large, double and of superior form. It flowers continually throughout the season. None can surpass the delicacy of its coloring.

Los Angeles. A magnificent Rose of enormous size. Color a luminous flame-pink, toned with coral and shaded with translucent gold at the base of the petals. Fragrant as American



Gruss an Teplitz.

Beauty. Buds long and pointed, expanding into flowers of mammoth proportions. Vigorous grower. By all admitted to be one of the finest Roses ever introduced. Beauty of form and ever-increasing wealth of color are maintained until the last petals fall.

Lady Hillingdon. Beautiful apricot-yellow shaded to orange.

Ophelia. Brilliant salmon-flesh shaded with rose on outer edges of petals, with a heart of glowing peach-pink and orange-yellow blendings. Very fragrant and faultless in form and color.

Radiance. Glorious new Rose, beautiful blendings of carmine-rose with opal and coppery reflections.

Hardy Climbing Roses

Climbing Roses can be put to so many good uses that it seems as if every household should have at least a few.

They are perfectly hardy, requiring comparatively little care after once being planted, and they bear great quantities of lovely flowers.

Dorothy Perkins. The only fragrant Rambler. Shell-pink, very double.

White Dorothy Perkins.

Excelsa (Red Dorothy Perkins). New, and finest of all crimson ramblers. Great quantities of full, double flowers, crimson-maroon, tips of petals scarlet. Hardy everywhere.

Flower of Fairfield (Everblooming Crimson Rambler). Of the numerous varieties raised in the last few years, it is doubtless one of the best. Its flowers, which are produced in marvelous profusion, are of a fine crimson color and more brilliant than the common Crimson Rambler. The growth is vigorous, flowering freely and continuously throughout the season.

Crimson Rambler. Immense clusters of rich, glowing crimson flowers that remain for more than two weeks.

Tausendschon (Thousand Beauties). New. Covered with bright blossoms of every imaginable shade from white to deep pink, borne in clusters; quite double.

Prairie Queen. (C.) Clear bright pink, sometimes striped. Flowers large, double and full; blooms in clusters.



General McArthur.

ROSES—Continued.

Magnificent New Climbing Roses

Splendid new sorts of unusual beauty and merit that you will surely want to include in your planting.

Climbing American Beauty. Rosy-crimson, same exquisite fragrance as old American Beauty. Flowers large, produced profusely from spring until frost comes.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. A superb variety. Flowers full and double, of delicate perfume, will run 4 inches and over in diameter when open; buds pointed; color a remarkable shade of flesh-pink on outer surface, deepening to rosy flesh in center.

Silver Moon. Grand new white climbing Rose. Clear, silvery white, with centers a mass of bright yellow stamens, giving a wonderful contrast. Petals of splendid substance, beautifully cupped. Exceedingly large, fragrant flowers. Vigorous grower and very free blooming.

Rosa Rugosa - Japan Roses

We class these among shrubs, for while they may adorn any location, we especially recommend them for the shrubbery border. The vigorous robust habit, being impervious to attacks of in-

sects of all kinds, handsome foliage and flowers recommend them. The latter possess a delightful fragrance, and are followed by large bright scarlet hips or berries, that prolong the attraction of the plant well into winter. Hardy everywhere and should be planted by everybody.

Rosa Rugosa Rubra.

Rosa Rugosa Alba.

Miscellaneous Roses

Harrison's Yellow. Bright golden yellow, very hardy; fine for planting in groups; early.

Madam Plantier. A pure white rose recommended for lawn and cemetery; plant does not winter-kill and is a strong, vigorous grower and an enormous bloomer.

Persian Yellow. Flowers a deep yellow, rather small, but borne in great profusion. Considered one of the best of the yellow roses.

Baby Rambler. Rosy crimson; very free flowering; dwarf habit; very useful for massing. Can also supply Pink and White Baby Rambler.

Wichuriana - Memorial Rose

These are of Japanese origin. Make a rapid growth and have a glossy green foliage. They are of trailing habit and are used in cemetery work for covering graves. June and July.



Ulrich Brunner. (See page 15.)

Deciduous Trees for Shade and Ornament

While most people appreciate well arranged and well kept grounds, large or small, many fail to realize that they too can have equally attractive premises. Aside from the pleasure of having fine trees in the grounds surrounding a home, few realize how much these add to the commercial value of the place. A purchaser having to decide between a house with bare and unkept grounds and one surrounded by fine ornamentals, invariably chooses the latter at a marked advance in price, because he sees that he will at once enjoy what it would otherwise take some years to secure.

Birch, Cut Leaf Weeping. Tall, slender, vigorous growth; graceful, drooping; bark silvery-white; foliage delicately cut.

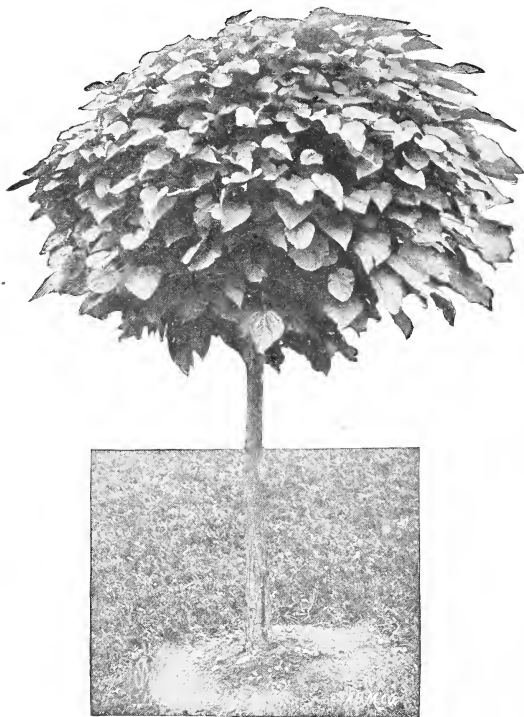
Beech, Purple-Leaved. Highly ornamental and desirable.

Catalpa Bungei (Umbrella Catalpa). A unique tree, desirable for lawn and park. Makes an umbrella-shaped top without pruning. Perfectly hardy.

Catalpa Speciosa. Very rapid growing; produces magnificent flowers early in spring.

Cornus Florida (White-flowering Dogwood). American variety of irregular habit, with spreading, open top. The flowers are white, produced in May, followed by scarlet berries and gorgeous autumnal coloring of the leaves.

Crab, Bechtel's Double-Flowered. In early spring covered with beautiful double pink fragrant flowers.



Catalpa Bungei.



American White Elm.

Elm, American White. Noble, spreading, drooping tree. One of the grandest park and street trees.

Horse Chestnut. Has magnificent spikes of white flowers.

Linden, American (Basswood). Rapid growing; large, fragrant flowers.

Maple, Sugar or Rock. Excellent for streets, parks or lawns.

Maple, Silverleaf or Soft Maple. Fast growing, succeeds everywhere; in big demand where immediate shade is required.

Weir's Cut-leaved. This remarkably beautiful tree has a partly drooping habit, and finely divided leaves. A rapid grower and an excellent lawn tree, particularly for a small place.

Maple, Norway (Hard Maple). Most popular shade tree in America. Ideal for street, drive or lawn.

Maple, Schwedler's Purple. Very large bronzed leaves and young shoots of same color.

Ash-leaved Maple, Box Elder (A. Negundo). A native tree, easily distinguished by its ash-like foliage of light green color. Well adapted to a great variety of soils and locations, is hardy, a very rapid grower.

Mountain Ash, European. Fine, hardy tree, covered from July till winter with clusters of bright red berries. Very ornamental.

Mulberry, Downing. Rapid grower. Bears mild, pleasant berries of good quality.

Mulberry, Tea's Weeping. Perfectly hardy; fine lawn tree; forms natural umbrella-shaped top.

Plane, Oriental. Leaves heart-shaped at base, deeply cut. Is among our tallest trees, growing rapidly into massive proportions. Hardy and free from disease.

Poplar, Carolina. Rapid grower; large, glossy leaves; fine for shade.

Poplar, Lombardy. Well known for its erect, rapid growth and commanding form.

Thorn, Paul's Double Scarlet. Highly ornamental both in foliage and flowers.

Willow, Babylonian (Weeping Willow). Tall, graceful, beautiful.

Willow, Golden. Golden bark of high color.

Japanese Cypress or *Retinispora*.

Evergreens

Evergreens are beautiful all the year and form grand specimens in time. We strongly recommend our customers to plant more largely of the hardy sorts. They are of special value for screens, hedges, and windbreaks; they should never be set in the fall except in the South, and great care must be taken to avoid all exposure to sun and wind. In the following list we confine ourselves strictly to perfectly hardy species and varieties, such as are most useful for general planting. In transplanting evergreens, so much depends upon the care of the planter in protecting roots from the air and sun, that we cannot guarantee them further than that delivery shall be made in first-class condition. We recommend spring planting for evergreens.

Arbor-Vitae - *Thuya*

American Arbor-vitae. A splendid native that grows well anywhere and thrives over a wide range of climate. The habit is erect and pyramidal. The foliage soft and light green in color.

Globe Arbor-vitae (*T. globosa*). Of dense, dwarf habit, globular in outline; color a pretty light green.

Pyramidal Arbor-vitae. A densely branched Arbor-vitae, of perfectly columnar form. One of the most remarkable Evergreens in respect to its symmetry. Like the Irish Juniper, it holds its perfect fastigate shape throughout life without trimming or pruning. It is perfectly hardy and will succeed anywhere that the American Arbor-vitae grows.

Siberian Arbor-vitae (*Thuya Occidentalis Wareana*). Very desirable type, dense, globular shape, very pretty either in groups or single. Foliage stiff, heavy, deep rich color, rather dwarf in its growth.

Hovey's Golden Arbor-vitae. A strikingly pretty dwarf Arbor-vitae of compact form, with bright green foliage.

Hemlock - *Tsuga*

Hemlock Spruce (*T. Canadensis*). A graceful tree, with loose, open growth, and yew-like foliage. It can be kept in dense form if pruned. Prefers moist soil. 40 feet at maturity.

Fir - *Abies*

The Firs are of characteristic, tall, pyramidal habit and, although resembling the Spruces in form, they are more regularly symmetrical. They are nearly all native of the northern country and more handsome in cultivation than in their native soil.

Balsam Fir (*A. Balsamea*). A very erect, regular pyramidal tree with dull, dark green foliage; rapid growth and very hardy.

Concolor Fir (*A. Concolor*). A very beautiful species with yellow bark on the young branches; leaves green, arranged in double rows; equal in color and beauty to the Colorado Blue Spruce.

Nordmann's Silver Fir (*A. Nordmanniana*). A noble tree of symmetrical habit, with intensely dark, massive foliage, silvery on the under side, and maintained throughout the year.

Japanese Cypress - *Retinispora*

Plume-like Japanese Cypress (*R. obtusa plumosa*). One of the hardiest and best. Delicate glaucous foliage; of graceful habit, compact.

Golden-plumed Cypress (*R. obtusa plumosa aurea*). A striking, fine form of the above, and very hardy. Brilliantly golden throughout the season. One of the most desirable and widely known.



No. 1—Mugho Pine. No. 2—Norway Spruce. No. 3—Golden Arbor-Vitae. No. 4—Concolor Fir. No. 5—Bechtel's Flower Crab. No. 6—Spirea Van Houttei. No. 7—Crimson Rambler.

Juniper - Juniperus

Irish Juniper (*J. Communis*, var. *Hibernica*). A distinct and beautiful variety of erect, dense conical outline, resembling a pillar of green.

Red Cedar (*J. Virginiana*). A well known native tree; varies much in habit and color of foliage; very attractive in winter when the golden bronze of the young growth contrasts with the dark green of the older.

Savin Juniper (*J. Sabina*). A dwarf, spreading shrub with trailing branches; thrives in poor soils; valuable for rock work. Height 3 to 4 ft.

Pine - Pinus

An indispensable group of trees to the landscape beautifier, in their varied forms and adaptability. They are hardy, endowed with a peculiar rugged type of beauty, and carry with them a delightful pungent aroma.

Mugho Pine (*P. Mugho*). (Dwarf Mountain Pine.) Very distinct, leaves short, stiff, a little twisted and thickly distributed over the branches; does not grow tall, but spreads over the ground, generally assuming a globular form; very dense.

Austrian or Black Pine (*P. Austriaca*). A native of Syria; tree robust, hardy, and spreading; leaves long, stiff and dark green; rapid growth; very valuable for this country. Height 40 to 50 feet.

Scotch Pine (*P. Sylvestris*). A native of Europe; a fine, robust, rapid-growing tree; stout, erect shoots; silvery-green foliage; hardy. Height 40 to 50 feet.

Spruce - Picea

Norway Spruce (*P. excelsa*). The most generally used of the evergreen trees. Useful for screens and windbreaks on account of its rapid growth. It makes a tall tree and as an individual tree, with room to develop, is of pyramidal, symmetrical growth, its lower branches sweeping the ground.

White Spruce (*P. Alba*). A native tree of medium size and pyramidal form; bark light colored and foliage silvery-gray; very hardy variety.



Koster's Blue Spruce.

Koster's Blue Spruce (*P. Pungens*, var. *Kosteriana*). A type of the Colorado Blue Spruce; it is the highest colored and most striking of all the Evergreens for lawn planting; the foliage is a rich and beautiful silvery-blue; very hardy.



McIntosh Red Apples.

Apples

The culture of the apple is one of the leading enterprises of the United States. Its period of ripening, unlike other fruits, extends nearly through the year. By planting judiciously, a constant succession can be easily obtained of this indispensable fruit for market and family use.

Summer Apples

Early Harvest. Medium to large; pale yellow; fine flavor. Tree moderate, erect grower; good bearer. Middle to end of August.

Golden Sweet. Rather large, roundish; pale straw color, always fair; sweet, tender, rich, and excellent. Tree vigorous, spreading, of moderate size and very productive. August and September.

Red Astrachan. Good size; deep crimson overspread with thick bloom. Flesh white, tender, juicy, and rich; excellent for cooking or dessert. Tree very hardy, vigorous grower, comes into bearing while very young. August.

Sweet Bough. One of the finest summer apples. Bears young and abundantly. Fruit large, pale green; flesh fine, very tender, juicy, sweet with rich flavor. August.

Yellow Transparent. The best summer apple, tree hardy, bears young; fruit of best quality.

Fall Apples

Chenango Strawberry. Tree is a vigorous grower, of spreading habit. Fruit of medium size, oblong in shape, brightly striped with red and crimson over a whitish background. Flesh white, tender, juicy, and sub-acid, with a most pleasing flavor. Very showy and much esteemed for table use. September and October.

Duchess. The best early fall apple; hardy, productive, best quality. Tree requires little or no pruning and does especially well in localities that are too cold for ordinary varieties. Fruit medium in size, smooth skin, finely streaked with red on a golden ground. Juicy, sub-acid. Early September.

Fall Pippin. Very large; yellow, tender, juicy, and rich. Tree vigorous. One of the best. October to December.

Fameuse (Snow). One of our finest dessert fruits. Medium size, smooth, regular, deep crimson, with snowy white, tender, melting flesh of delightful flavor. Tree hardy, very productive.

Maiden's Blush. Medium to large; pale, waxen-yellow with crimson blush. Flesh tender, juicy, sub-acid. Hardy, and a fine grower. A beautiful apple. Begins to ripen about the latter part of August and continues until late in October.

Pound Sweet. Very large, roundish; pale green, flesh white, tender, not juicy, of moderate quality. Ripens through autumn into winter. A valuable culinary sort.

Pumpkin Sweet. Fruit very large, crisp, decidedly sweet, with a peculiar flavor. Skin clear yellow marbled with greenish-yellow. Tree large, vigorous and hardy. Ripens in October; lasts until January.

Rambo. A sour apple. Fruit medium size, round, flat, and smooth. Skin streaked dull, yellowish-red on pale yellow background. Flesh very tender, rich, mild, sub-acid.

Twenty Ounce. Very large, yellow, and red, very showy. Tree thrifty, regular bearer. Flesh coarse grained, with sprightly flavor. Popular on the market.

Winter Apples

Arkansas Black. A fine apple south of the Ohio River. Tree very hardy and thrifty. An early and uniform bearer. Fruit large, smooth; very black and dotted with whitish specks. Flesh yellow, juicy, and delicious. Remarkable keeper.

WINTER APPLES—Continued.

Baldwin. That good old variety which heads the list of winter apples. One of the best apples cultivated. Tree vigorous, upright, and spreading. An abundant and regular bearer. Does well in all sections of the country. Fruit large, yellowish in the shade, but nearly covered with crimson, red and orange where exposed. Russet dots. Crisp and highly flavored.

Bellflower. December to February. Fruit large; skin yellow with tinge of red on sunny side. Flesh tender, juicy, crisp, with sprightly sub-acid flavor, and quite acid when not fully ripe. Hardy, vigorous grower. Succeeds on light, sandy soils.

Ben Davis. Yields immense crops of large, sub-acid, bright red, fine-shaped fruit. One of the longest keeping sorts, and very showy.

Black Ben Davis. Large, deep dark red. Splendid keeper. Hardy, bears young, produces immense crops.

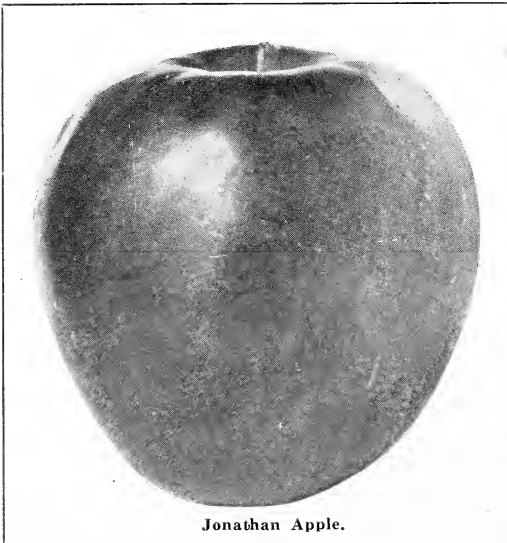
Delicious. This magnificent apple is properly named. Should be in every orchard. Fruit large, almost covered with beautiful dark red, blending to yellow at the blossom end. Sweet, pleasant flavor, flesh crisp, juicy, fine grained, melting. Tree a strong, stiff grower, blooms late. The National dessert apple.

Fallwater. November to January. Fruit rather large, globular. Greenish yellow, dull red cheek with a few large whitish dots. Flesh juicy, white, rather fine grained, crisp, pleasant flavor. Tree strong grower, very productive, even while young.

Gano. Tree very healthy, vigorous, and extremely hardy. Rapid grower. A seedling of Ben Davis but far superior to that variety. More brilliantly colored, more regular in size, and a very long keeper. October to March. One of the best apples for the Southern trade.

Golden Russet. Fruit medium size, clear golden russet with slight blush. Juicy and high flavored. Tree robust and hardy, bearing large crops. November to April.

Grimes Golden. The most popular golden apple, prized for its beauty and quality. Golden, transparent yellow, tender, rich, and delicious; keeps well without losing any of its crispness or flavor. One of the best for fancy box trade. Tree good grower and annual bearer.



Jonathan Apple.

Hubbardston. Large apple, striped yellow and red; tender and juicy. Flesh juicy, tender, sweetish and rich. Vigorous and productive. November to January.

Jonathan. Brilliant red apple of high flavor. Juicy, fine-grained, tender. Productive; bears young. Very valuable for home use or market. Long keeper.

King. One of our most hardy, valuable, and profitable market fruits, especially in the North. Large, globular, yellow, generally striped and shaded with crimson; flesh yellow, tender, juicy, with a vinous, aromatic flavor. Vigorous and productive. December to March.

McIntosh Red. An improved snow apple, larger and better color than Fameuse; one of the very best commercial varieties. Tree very hardy and vigorous. November to February.

Mammoth Black Twig. A very large and showy dark red apple. Tree is of strong growth, hardy and bears profusely. November to April.

Mann. Tree very hardy, upright in growth, bears annually and early. Fruit good size, very even. Skin deep yellow when ripe. Flesh yellow, juicy, mildly sub-acid. Remains firm and handsome until late in spring. Bears very young and large crops.

N. W. Greening. The best of greenings. Tree good thrifty grower, extremely hardy. Fruit large and of fine appearance, nearly round and very regular. Rich yellow in color when fully ripe. Flesh yellow, juicy, flavor rich and good. A long keeper.

Northern Spy. Fruit large, red, usually striped with yellow. Tender, crisp, highest quality. One of the best, and highly prized for dessert.

Pewaukee. Medium to large, round; bright yellow, flushed with dull red, with white, tender flesh of good quality. Tree exceptionally hardy and robust. January to May.

R. I. Greening. The well-known, large, greenish apple, much in demand for dessert and cooking. Bears regularly and profusely.

Rome Beauty. This fine big apple is one of our best sellers south of Michigan. Yellow, striped and mixed with light red. Valuable for market on account of its productiveness, size, and beauty, as well as for its certain bearing. November to January.

Roxbury. Vigorous and spreading grower. Fruit medium or large, roundish oblate, partly or wholly covered with rather rough russet on greenish-yellow ground, sometimes a dull brown cheek; flesh greenish white, slightly crisp, with good sub-acid flavor. Keeps late in spring.

Seek-No-Further. Medium to large, round, striped with dull red, russet dots; flesh is fine grained, tender, rich, and excellent. Tree is a good grower and fair bearer. November to February.

Stark. Large, golden green shaded with red. Juicy, mild, sub-acid. Good keeper, and valuable market apple. Tree vigorous and hardy.

Stayman's Winesap. Truly a great apple. Dark, rich red, striped with yellowish-green. Firm, fine grained, exceedingly juicy, and spicy. Wonderfully productive. Wherever it has been planted it has proven its worth.

Talman Sweet. The best winter sweet apple. Medium, pale whitish-yellow; flesh white, fine grained; much esteemed for baking and cooking.

Wagner. A leading Michigan apple. Bears young, tree thrifty, upright, hardy. Fruit yellow, mostly shaded with crimson. Flesh tender, juicy, and an excellent table apple.

Wealthy. A seedling of the Duchess and one of the hardiest and best apples for the Northern trade. One of the best money-making sorts, bears young, heavy crops annually. Fruit brilliant red, large and handsome. Good keeper and is an extremely hardy variety.

WINTER APPLES—Continued.

Winesap. Medium, conical, dark red; very smooth. Acid to sub-acid, juicy, and rich. Very valuable for both family and market. Tree very hardy and an early and constant bearer. December to April.

Winter Banana. The apple with the banana flavor. Very choice dessert apple, and extremely beautiful. Tree is very hardy and wonderfully productive. The fruit has a richness of flavor that cannot be described. Color golden yellow with pink blush. Suitable for lawn or shade, the leaf being nearly double the size of other apple sorts.

Wolf River. Highly colored red giant show apple. Flesh white, sub-acid, good quality. Tree very hardy and productive, bears early and annually. A most profitable commercial variety. December to March.

York Imperial. Fruit medium size, white, shaded with crimson in the sun; firm, crisp, juicy, pleasant, mild sub-acid. Tree moderately vigorous and productive. November to February.

Crab Apples

The Crab Apple has many points of excellence. It makes a fine ornamental tree, perfectly hardy, and grows in any soil.

Hyslop. Large, beautiful dark crimson. Hangs in clusters. Good. September.

Transcendent. One of the largest and finest. Tree strong grower and good bearer; very hardy. Golden yellow striped with red. September and October.

Whitney. Tree fine grower, with dark green glossy foliage. Fruit large, skin smooth, striped and splashed red. Considered by some as a fine dessert apple. A great bearer and very hardy.

Dwarf Apples

We can furnish the following varieties in Dwarf Apples. For descriptions see same varieties under Standards:

Baldwin	Duchess	Wealthy
Delicious	McIntosh	Greening
Yellow Transparent	Red Astrachan	

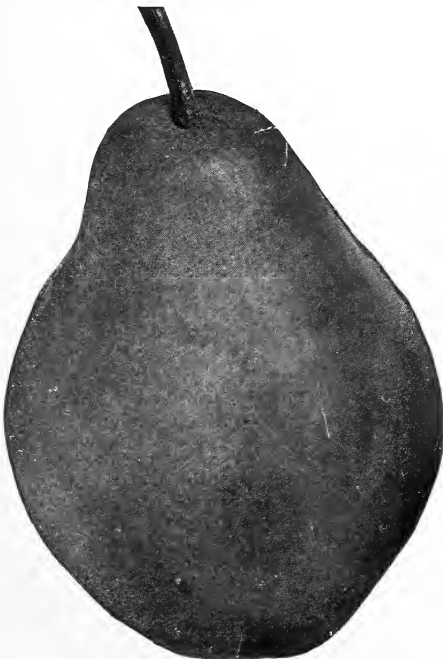
Pears

The cultivation of this fruit is rapidly extending as its value is appreciated and the demand is increasing every year, making it one of the most profitable to plant. The range of varieties is such that, like apples, they can be had in good eating condition from August until early spring. One of the most important points about the management of pears is the gathering at the proper time. Summer pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe, and autumn pears at least two weeks. Winter varieties may hang until leaves begin to fall, then place in a cool, dry cellar, wrapping in paper.

Summer Pears

Bartlett. Large, buttery, juicy, high-flavored, great bearer; this sort has long been considered one of the choicest canning varieties, as well as a favorite for all other uses. August and September.

Clapp's Favorite. Very large, yellow and dull red, with russet specks, melting, rich. August.



Clapp's Favorite.

Fall Pears

Beurre D'Anjou. Of French origin. Tree vigorous and productive. Fruit large and handsome. Skin greenish sprinkled with russet, and sometimes with red cheek. Flesh melting; buttery; very good keeper. November.

Duchess (D'Angouleme). Very large, buttery, rich, juicy, excellent; it succeeds well and is the most popular dwarf variety. October and November.

Flemish Beauty. Large, juicy, rich; one of the hardiest and most popular. September and October.

Garber. One of the Japan hybrids; free from blight, very hardy. Immensely productive, bears young; excellent for canning or preserving.

Seckel. Small; one of the richest and highest flavored pears; equally popular for dessert and pickling. September and October.

Sheldon. Fruit medium, color greenish yellow, mostly covered with russet and a little brownish crimson in sun. Juicy, rich, aromatic, sweet.

Vermont Beauty. Strong, vigorous grower; productive. Fruit medium size, roundish; skin yellow, nearly covered with carmine; flesh melting, sprightly, best quality; fine flavor and juicy.

Winter Pears

Kieffer. A seedling raised from the Chinese Sand Pear crossed with the Bartlett. Skin rather rough. Color yellow, with red cheek in the sun. Tree a very strong, upright grower. Profitable for market.

Dwarf Pears

Dwarf Pears must always be planted deep enough to cover the junction of pear and quince three or four inches, and about one-half of the previous summer's growth cut off each spring. The side branches should not be removed higher than one foot from the ground in Dwarfs, while Standard Pears may be trimmed to the height desired. We offer the following sorts in dwarf form.

Bartlett.	Flemish Beauty.
Clapp's Favorite.	Kieffer.
Beurre d'Anjou.	Seckel.

Duchess. Dwarf in growth but a giant cropper. It leads them all.



Montmorency Cherries.

Cherries

The Cherry is one of our most delicious and highly esteemed fruits, and in many parts of the country succeeds admirably. Although a very perishable fruit, the period of its use may be prolonged to six weeks by a proper selection of varieties. The trees thrive well in most any soil which is sufficiently well drained, but will not succeed a long time where the sub-soil is wet. Plant 18 feet each way; 135 trees to the acre.

Sour Varieties

Dyehouse. A very early and sure bearer. Ripens a week before the Early Richmond. Fruit of medium size, bright red and of excellent quality. First of June.

Early Richmond. A great commercial cherry. Medium size, dark red, flesh tender, juicy, rich, somewhat acid. Tree vigorous, profuse bearer. Last of May to first of July.

English Morello. Fair size, very dark red; rich, acid, juicy, good.

Large Montmorency. Ripens about 10 days later than Early Richmond and regarded by practical fruit growers as the most valuable cherry on the market. No delay in getting fruit, bears very young; hardy.

May Duke. Medium, dark red, melting, rich, juicy, excellent. A reliable early cherry, nearly sweet.

Olivet. Large size; bright deep red; flesh reddish, with rose-colored juice; tender, rich and vinous flavor. Begins ripening early in June and continues till July.

Ostheim (Russian). Fruit large dark red, flesh light red, tender, juicy, rich, pleasant flavor and very good. Tree moderate grower. Middle of July.

Wragg. Very hardy. Fruit a dark liver color; juicy and rich. Tree a good vigorous grower and very prolific. July.

Sweet Varieties

Bing. Size very large; blackish-purple. Flesh very solid, flavor of the highest quality. Tree thrifty, upright grower; very hardy and productive. A fine shipping and market variety.

Black Tartarian. Very large, purplish black, half tender, mild flavor and pleasant. One of the most popular varieties in all parts of country. Last of June and beginning July.

Gov. Wood. Fruit large, roundish, heart-shaped, light yellow, shaded with bright red, tender, juicy, rich, and delicious. Tree vigorous and productive. One of the best sweet cherries. End of June.

Lambert (Sweet). One of the largest cherries; heart-shaped, dark purplish red, turning to almost jet black when fully ripe. Flesh firm, solid, rich and juicy, with sprightly flavor. Tree a strong grower, hardy, heavy bearer. Late.

Napoleon Bigarreau (Royal Ann). A magnificent cherry of the largest size; pale yellow, with bright red cheek in the sun; flesh very firm, juicy and sweet. Beginning of July.

Schmidt's Bigarreau. One of the largest of the black Bigarreau cherries. Fruit large size, of a deep mahogany color; flesh dark, tender, very juicy, with a fine rich flavor. Grows in clusters. An excellent shipper, being firm and most attractive. Tree very hardy, a strong and vigorous grower; succeeds admirably where many of the other Bigarreau fail. Stone very small. First of July.

Windsor. Fruit large, liver colored, resembling the Black Heart, but quite distinct; ripens a few days earlier than that variety; flesh remarkably firm and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific.

Yellow Spanish or Bigarreau. Large, pale yellow with a bright red cheek in the sun; flesh firm, juicy, and delicious. Season end of June.

Peaches

Peach Trees grown near Kalamazoo, Michigan, have a National reputation for hardiness and fruit-bearing qualities. These trees are budded on stocks grown from natural pits. Our trees are healthy, full of life, and usually come into bearing within three years from time of setting.

GROUP A

These are the best and leading varieties. All are freestones.

Admiral Dewey. Fine size, form, and color, with delicious yellow flesh. Ships well. Strong, hardy.

Banner. Large, yellow with crimson cheek. Flesh yellow, firm, rich, excellent. Good shipper.

Beers' Smock. Medium to large, round; creamy white with dark red blush; flesh yellow; rich.

Carmen. Creamy white or pale yellow, with deep blush; skin tough; fine flavor, juicy. August.

Champion. Very large and good quality. Regular bearer. Skin rich white with a red cheek.

Crawford's Early. Large, roundish, bright yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, and sweet.

Crawford's Late. Large, yellow with red cheeks, flesh yellow, red at pit; very good. Late Sept.

Crosby. Medium to large orange-yellow splashed with red; flesh yellow, red at pit, juicy and rich; tree hardy and prolific. September.

Elberta. The great market peach, perfectly hardy. Tree vigorous. We recommend it highly.

Engle's Mammoth. Large, round, oval; yellow with red cheek; stone small, free; sweet, rich, juicy. One of the best for market. Early Sept.

Gold Drop. Medium, golden-yellow, with red cheek in sun, flesh yellow; juicy, rich, and good.

J. H. Hale. Tree very hardy and productive; growth similar to Elberta. Extra large.

Kalamazoo. No better peach known, either in beauty or texture.

Prolific. One of the best mid-season yellow freestone peaches.

Stearns' Peach. The handsomest peach in existence, equal to Elberta in size, superior in quality and beauty, and very hardy, brilliant red in color, yellow flesh, perfect free-stone.

Triumph. Semi-Cling. A very early peach, blooms late, has large flowers, abundant bearer, fruit large with very small pit, surface yellow nearly covered with red and dark crimson in the sun, flesh bright yellow.

Yellow St. John. We consider this the best early freestone peach. Orange yellow, red cheek.

GROUP B

In this group are many good varieties but hardly in a class with those in Group A. All are freestone except where noted.

Belle of Georgia. Very large; skin white, red cheek; flesh white, firm; excellent flavor; prolific.

Chair's Choice. Large and roundish, tapering to apex; pale yellow with some blush; flesh yellow, quite acid, and red at pit; a good commercial peach.

Chinese Cling. A large, creamy-white peach, marbled with red; the white flesh is red at the stone; juicy. First of August.

Fitzgerald. Bright yellow splashed red; flesh deep yellow; best quality. Early September.

Foster. Large, deep orange-red, flesh yellow, rich and juicy with sub-acid flavor.

Globe. Fruit very large, globular, golden yellow; very fine flavor. Middle to late September.

Greenboro. Fruit large, looks much like a yellow peach, but flesh is white; fine flavor.

Heath Cling. One of the finest canning peaches; good size; lemon shape; tree a good grower and an excellent bearer. Clingstone.

Hill's Chilli. One of the best; medium to large, yellow with red; flesh rather dry, but good; valuable for drying. September.

Lemon Free. Lemon shape, pale yellow in color. Immense in size; excellent quality, productive.

Mayflower. Very early; color perfectly red; valuable market sort; bud hardy; heavy cropper.

Mountain Rose. Large, handsome; yellow with red cheek; flesh white and juicy. August.

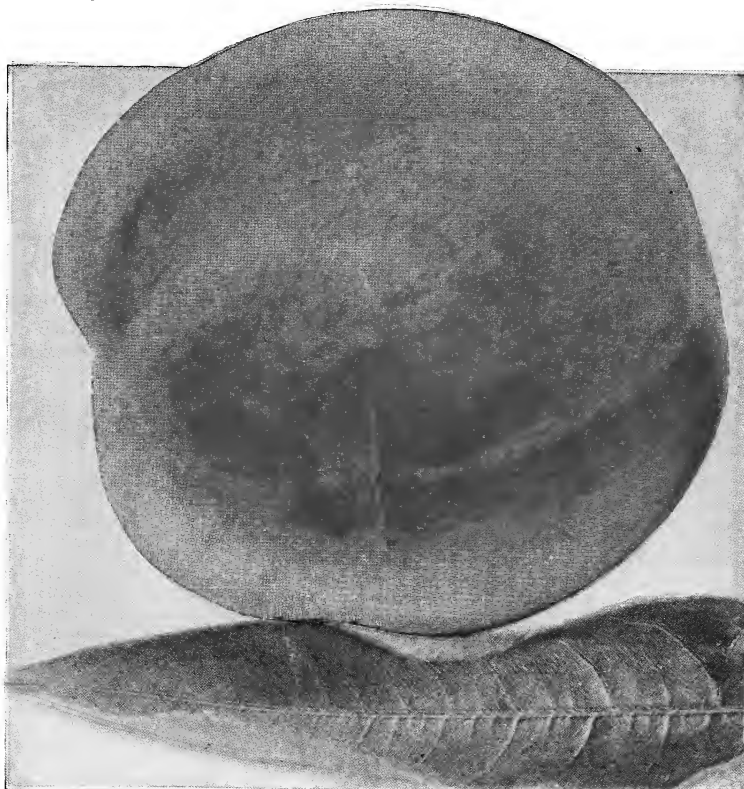
Niagara. Ripens just after Elberta. Fruit uniformly large, beautiful, and luscious.

Old Mixon Freestone. Fruit large, yellowish white with red cheek; flesh white, but red at stone, rich, sugary, excellent. Middle of September.

Old Mixon Clingstone. Large, yellowish white, with red cheek; flesh white, melting, rich and high flavored. Best clingstone. Early Sept.

Salway. Large, roundish; skin downy, creamy-yellow, crimson red cheek; flesh yellow, stained red at stone; juicy, rich, very good. Late.

Snows Orange. Medium to large, deep yellow; juicy. Good market peach. Sept.



Stearns' Peach.

Plums

The Plum tree will accommodate itself to most situations not absolutely wet, but produces its finest fruit and most certain crops on heavy, clayey soil.

The great enemy of this, as well as other smooth-skinned fruits, is the curculio, and as a knowledge of a practical remedy for this pest is essential to the raising of good crops, a description of the only method for its destruction yet known is here given.

Shortly after the blossoms fall, and as soon as the presence of the insect is ascertained by his crescent-shaped mark upon the young fruit, procure a sheet large enough to spread over the whole surface of the ground covered by the branches of the trees; slit it in the middle part way through to allow it to pass on each side of the trunk; then jar the tree thoroughly either by striking with a heavy mallet upon the stump of a limb, or by shaking suddenly all the larger branches. The insects, which closely resemble pea bugs, or dried buds, will fall upon the sheet and remain dormant for some minutes; gather them up with the thumb and finger and destroy them. This operation repeated every morning for two or three weeks will save the crop. All stung fruit must also be carefully destroyed to prevent increase of the insects, and thus render the work of the season comparatively easy. This remedy is sure and far more feasible than is sometimes supposed.

Plant 18 feet apart; 135 trees to the acre.

European Varieties of Plums

The European Plums are mostly of English and French origin, and noted for their high quality. They require good cultivation, but richly repay the diligent orchardist.

Beauty of Naples. Size large; greenish yellow color, flesh firm, juicy, and very fine flavored. Tree very hardy and productive. September.

Bradshaw. A very large and fine early plum, dark violet red, juicy, and good. Tree vigorous, erect and productive. A valuable market variety. One of the best. Middle of August.

Coe's Golden Drop. Very large, light yellow; rather firm, rich, sweet, and good; adheres to the stone. Tree moderately vigorous and productive. Last of September.

Fellenberg. A fine late plum, oval, purple, flesh juicy and delicious, parts from stone, fine for drying. Tree a free grower and very productive. September.

German Prune. A large, oval variety; much esteemed for drying; color dark purple; a very agreeable flavor.

Grand Duke. One of the best late plums. Dark, violet red, juicy, sweet, and mild.

Green Gage. Medium size, roundish, oval; skin greenish yellow, marked with red in the sun; flesh yellow, juicy and of excellent flavor. Tree a good grower and productive. Last of September.

Gueii. Large bluish purple; flesh yellowish green, rather coarse; sweet, pleasant. One of the best market varieties. September.

Imperial Gage. Fruit large, oval, skin pale green, flesh juicy, sweet, rich, and excellent. Tree very vigorous and productive.

Italian Prune. Largest size, superb quality; rich, juicy. Very sweet; productive. Similar to the variety Fellenberg.

Lombard. Medium, round, oval, violet-red; juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the stone. Tree vigorous and productive. A valuable market variety; one of the most hardy and popular. July.

Monarch. Fruit dark purple, covered with a thin bloom; large size specimens measuring six inches in circumference; flesh pale greenish yellow, parting freely from the stone; juicy, with a pleasant flavor. It is a leading market sort. The tree is a vigorous grower. September.

Moore's Arctic. Hardy, of medium size or below, skin dark purplish black, with a thin blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, a little coarse, juicy, sweet. Tree vigorous, an early and prolific bearer. Last of September.

Pond's Seedling. Dark red, juicy, and very sweet. Large size; productive; a profitable variety for home or distant market. September.

Reine Claude (Green Gage). Small, yellow-green; flesh pale green, melting, luscious, and of best quality. Mid-August.

Shipper's Pride. Very large, dark purple, juicy, sweet, fine quality. Excellent for all purposes.

Shropshire Damson. One of the best for preserving; flesh amber colored; juicy and spicy; tree vigorous, hardy and an abundant bearer.

Yellow Egg (Yellow Magnum Bonum). Fruit of the very largest size, oval, skin yellow, with numerous white dots; sub-acid; fine for cooking. Last of August.

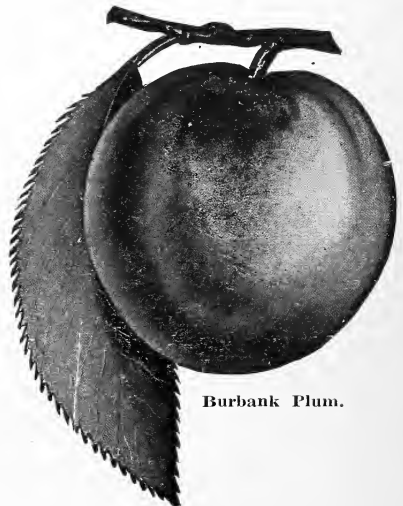
Japanese Varieties of Plums

This class of Plums and their hybrids are strong-growing trees with light green foliage and attractive bloom, productive and usually commence bearing the third to fourth year after planting. They bloom very early, should be planted on north or west slopes and in sections not subject to late spring frosts.

Abundance. The name describes its qualities. Large; amber, turning to bright red. Juicy, tender, delicious; freestone. Hardy, productive. Ripens early; valuable for canning or market.

Burbank. Originated by Luther Burbank, the wizard of Horticulture. One of the best. Very large, rich dark red; tender, very juicy, rich, sweet, and aromatic. Hardy, productive.

Red June. Popular early variety. Medium to large, deep red, excellent quality. Hardy, very productive.



Burbank Plum.

PLUMS—Continued.

✓ **Satsuma.** Large, reddish-purple; delicious quality; ripens very late. Hardy and productive.

✓ **Wickson.** A sturdy, upright grower, productive, almost to a fault; fruit remarkably handsome, deep maroon; stone small; flesh fine texture, firm, sugary, and delicious. Excellent keeper.

Hardy Native and Improved Plums

These are very hardy, of the Native type, found growing wild along creeks and streams in the Middle West, but greatly improved. Plant these varieties in groups, using at least two or more sorts. They will fertilize and bear better.

✓ **De Soto.** Probably the most grown of the America sorts; fruit of medium size, oval; orange over-spread with bright red; flesh yellow and firm, of fine flavor and good quality. August.

✓ **Forest Garden.** Large, nearly round, deep red when fully ripe; flesh firm, sub-acid, good quality; season August.

✓ **Surprise.** Fruit large; skin thick, tender, bright red; flesh pale yellow, meaty, of fine flavor, extra good. Season medium.

✓ **Weaver.** A well tested variety, and grown successfully throughout the Northwestern States. Fruit large, oval, color orange heavily overlaid with red; skin thick, flesh firm and clear golden in color, of splendid quality. Season medium late.

✓ **Wolf.** Productive and regular bearer, inclined to overbear. Fruit large, crimson over orange, prettily dotted, flesh yellow, of good flavor; stone perfectly free. Season medium. Very popular.

✓ **Wyant.** Fruit medium to large; color purplish red, skin being rather thick; flesh rich yellow, sometimes red next the stone, which is semicling; quality good, sometimes astringent.

Hansen's Hybrid Varieties of Plums

These are the Plums for the Northwest, bear early and prolifically and noted for their fine quality and great size. Originated by Prof. Hansen of the South Dakota Experimental Station. They are perfectly hardy and are growing on the cold, bleak prairies of the Northwest. The young trees bear fruit the next year after transplanting and often bear in Nursery row.

Hanska. Bright red, heavy blue bloom, firm flesh, good quality, rich fragrance, bears early in abundance. When cooked, flavor of Apricot. A cross between the wild American plum and the firm fleshed fragrant Apricot plum so popular in California.

Opata. Cross between Sand Cherry and Gold Plum. Tree vigorous, fruit dark purplish red, flesh green, quality delicious, pit small, season early, fruits second year after transplanting.

Sapa. Cross between Sand Cherry and the Sultan Plum. Fruit is a dark blue, glossy skin, deep wine red flesh of the Japanese type. Trees frequently fruit when only one year old. This variety took first prize as Seedling Plum at the Minnesota State Fair, 1909. A high compliment to this variety. Splendid for eating out of hand or canning. Tree very hardy. Pit small. Fruits early in the season.

Toka. One of Prof. Hansen's New Fruits. Originated at South Dakota Experiment Station. Bears annually even when other varieties fail. Tree strong and vigorous grower; early and heavy bearer of handsome fruit; color red; flesh firm; splendid cooker. A valuable acquisition to the plum family.

Apricots

Acme, or Chinese Apricot. An immense grower, hardy, productive; fruit very large, a sweet, delicious free-stone; yellow with red cheek.

Alexander (Russian). Large, oblong; mottled with red; flesh yellowish, sweet, and of delicious flavor. Very hardy; immense bearer. July 1.

Alexis (Russian). Medium to large; yellow, with a red cheek; flesh slightly acid, but rich and luscious. Very hardy and an abundant bearer. July 10.

Early Golden. Small, roundish-oval; pale orange with smooth skin; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and of the best quality; hardy and productive; free-stone.

Harris. Large, oval, bright yellow with red cheek; flesh tender and sweet; tree hardy, productive.

J. L. Budd (Russian). Probably the best of its class. Large; white, with red cheek; flesh sweet and very fine, with a sweet, almond-like kernel. First of August.

Moorpark. One of the largest and finest Apricots, yellow with a red cheek; flesh orange, sweet, juicy, and rich, parts from the stone. Very productive.

Montgamet. An especially fine Apricot, with large round fruits of deep yellow, flushed with red. The flesh is firm, juicy, and good. The tree is very hardy and produces heavily. Early July.

Quinces

The Quince is hardy and compact in growth and requires little space; is productive, bears regular crops, and comes in bearing early. Will grow in any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow and well enriched. Fruit should be thinned out if it bears too freely.

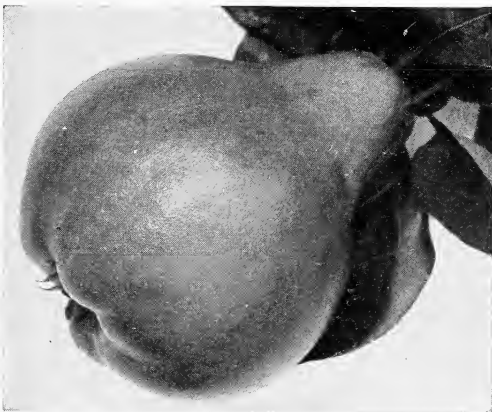
Bourgeat. Very large, smooth, golden-yellow; tender, and is a good keeper, very productive and healthy. October.

Champion. Very large and handsome; flesh cooks as tender as an apple, without hard spots; flavor delicate; tree very handsome and bears abundantly; one of the most valuable sorts; color greenish-yellow.

✓ **Meech's Prolific.** Very large, bright yellow; quality very good and quite fragrant; bears early and is very productive; one of the best. Mid-season.

Orange. Large, roundish, somewhat irregular with a small short neck at the base; fine, golden-yellow flesh and of excellent flavor. October. This is unquestionably the best variety.

Rea's Mammoth. Very large, roundish, color yellow with pinkish shades, excellent quality; tree a strong grower with dark foliage; early.



Orange Quince.

Raspberries

The great improvement in the hardy varieties makes the growing of this fine fruit comparatively easy; any good soil will do, but a light, loamy one is preferable. Plant in rows five or six feet apart, leaving four feet between the plants; remove the old canes as soon as the fruit is gone, and do not allow more than three or four new ones to each hill; pinch the young canes when three or four feet high, and continue pinching in the laterals when a few inches long. Treated in this way they will need no stakes, but will support themselves.

Black Raspberries

Cumberland. The largest raspberry known. Its immense size, firmness, and great productiveness entitles it to first consideration; unusually strong grower, throwing up stout, stocky canes; perfectly hardy. The most profitable raspberry grown for both home and market use.

Gregg. This is a large, late, blue-black berry. Heavy growing canes that branch out sparingly; hardy; produces firm, black berries, covered with a deep bloom. Late ripening and good quality make it a favorite.

Kansas. A seedling originated at Lawrence, Kansas. Berries very large, jet black, and of the very best quality. It stands the trying climate of Iowa.

Plum Farmer. Wonderful new berry, one of the best for all sections. Hardy and very productive. Matures early.

Red Raspberries

Cuthbert. Canes tall, vigorous, and very productive; berries large, conical, rich crimson color; best quality; good shipper.

King's Early. This is the new red raspberry for this season's trade; exceptionally hardy and productive, being especially suited for long distance shipping and cold climate; fruit large, extra firm and of a very bright crimson color.

Marlboro. A strong grower and very hardy; fruit remarkably large, bright crimson, retaining its brilliancy of color long after ripe; firm, of fine quality and very early. Valuable for market.

Miller. This new red berry is as large as the Cuthbert, holding its size to the end of the season; round in shape, color bright red, does not fade, but will hold its color after shipment longer than any other variety; core very small; does not crumble, making it the firmest and best shipping berry in existence; has not the flat taste of some varieties, but a rich, fruity flavor entirely its own. The time of ripening is with the earliest and continues a long time.



Plum Farmer Raspberries.

Special Varieties

Columbian Purple. The best of all the purple Raspberries. A cross between the red and black raspberry. Has a delicious flavor all its own. More productive and hardier than any of the Reds or Blacks. Fruit is large and of good quality. An all around profitable berry for market purposes, and absolutely the best for home use. Try it.

Golden Queen. Seedling of Cuthbert and fully equal to that variety in vigor of bush and productiveness. The fruit is large and of excellent quality; color, pure golden yellow which makes it very attractive when served alone or mixed with red berries of other varieties. Ripens with Cuthbert; firm and a good market variety.

St. Regis Everbearing. This wonderful variety is a proven success and will produce quantities of beautiful bright red berries continually from July 1st till frost in the late fall. Berries bright crimson, large size, rich, sugary, with full raspberry flavor. Flesh firm and meaty, a good shipper. Canes stocky, of strong growth, with abundance of dark green leathery foliage.

St. Regis is a heavy bearer in the regular raspberry season, being very profitable then. In fact, St. Regis is proving one of our most profitable early red raspberries, outside of being a producer of nice berries all through the late summer and fall.



Early King Raspberries.

Remember that we are Nurserymen and Landscape Contractors; that we make plans and plant city parks and residence and factory properties; that we maintain a bureau of information concerning all topics of interest to planters and home builders. You are welcome to our experience, and we will gladly answer all questions to the best of our ability.

Blackberries

The growing of this very delicious and healthful fruit is attended with so little trouble and expense that every garden, however small, should have at least fifty plants. For cooking purposes they are unsurpassed.

Any moderately rich soil will answer for their cultivation, but to avoid a too strong growth and straggling habit the ends of the shoots must be occasionally pinched in during the growing season, thereby encouraging the plants to form dwarf bushes, making it easier to work among them, and at the same time causing the plants to produce a larger crop and finer berries. An annual dressing with manure will produce an excellent effect on the succeeding crop of fruit.

Ancient Britton. One of the best of the ancient varieties; very vigorous, healthy, and hardy, producing large fruit stems, loaded with good-sized berries of fine quality, that carry well and bring highest price in market. For general planting for home or market in all sections subject to severe winters the Ancient Britton is recommended as a first-class variety.

Blower. Originated by Mr. Blowers, of Chautauqua County, N. Y. Said to be exceedingly sweet, with no perceptible core when fully developed; a remarkable grower, producing as high as 2,750 quarts from one-third of an acre.

Erie. One of the very best large blackberries; absolutely hardy, very black, firm and solid; ripens early.

Eldorado. The vines are very hardy and vigorous, and their yield is enormous. Berries are large, jet black, borne in large clusters and ripen well together; they are very sweet, melting, have no hard core and keep for eight or ten days after picking with quality unimpaired. Perhaps the most valuable sort in cultivation.

Snyder. The old standard. Very hardy, consequently much raised in cold climates. Berries medium size, juicy, rich; strong, stout cane; thrifty growth and a very broad leaf.



Eldorado Blackberries.



Perfection Currants.

Dewberries

The Dewberry, or trailing blackberry, should be trained to a stake, or it can be worked regularly on a small trellis. It should be planted in rows about six feet apart and four feet apart in the row.

Lucretia. Fruit very large, luscious and handsome; perfectly hardy, a strong grower and enormously productive; a superb and very profitable market fruit; the vines should be allowed to remain on the ground during the winter and staked up early in the spring.

Currants

Currants should be planted in good, very fertile soil, with liberal manuring, and the tops should be cut back nearly to the crown, allowing only three or four canes to grow the first year. Prune more or less every year to get rid of the old wood and keep the bushes open.

Black Champion. Very productive, large bunch and berry; excellent quality; strong grower. The leading black sort.

Cherry. Very popular in market. Large deep red, rather acid; branches short, very productive.

Fay's Prolific. A cross between the Cherry and Victoria; one of the most popular of the red currants, and immensely prolific. Easy to pick. Good flavor.

London Market. Extremely vigorous, with perfect foliage; an enormous cropper. Is large in bunch and berry.

White Grape. An excellent sort. Berry large; plant quite distinct from other white varieties. A great bearer.

Wilder. Clusters above medium length and berries large, bright red, of excellent quality, with mild, sub-acid flavor; ripens early and is a good keeper.

Special Variety of Currants

Perfection. Berries are a beautiful bright red and larger than Fay's Prolific. In quality it is said to be superior to anything in the market today; rich, mild, sub-acid flavor, with plenty of pulp and few seeds, clusters are long and size of berry is maintained to the end.

Gooseberries

This fruit is of importance, being very highly valued in its green state for pies, tarts, puddings, etc., coming into use earlier than any other. When ripe it is very agreeable as a dessert fruit, maturing at an acceptable time, following the season of cherries. The gooseberry requires a deep soil, well manured, and if inclined to be dry should be mulched to retain the moisture. The bushes should be thoroughly trimmed and pruned to obtain large, fine fruit.

Downing. Fruit large, round, light green with distinct veins, soft, juicy, and finely flavored; vigorous and productive; smooth skin; one of the best.

Houghton. Medium size, pale red, sweet and juicy; vigorous grower, abundant bearer and free from mildew.

Special Varieties of Gooseberries

Pearl. An exceedingly prolific variety that has been well tested and ranks No. 1 in healthfulness, vigor and growth, freedom from mildew and productiveness. Same color as Downing;

seems to possess all the good points of that variety. Valuable for home use and market.

Red Jacket. A red berry of the largest size, smooth, quality of the best, very prolific and hardy. Said to be absolutely free from mildew in leaf and fruit. Equal to the best English sorts, and capable of producing large crops under ordinary cultivation, wherever Gooseberries can be grown.

Smith's White. Bush moderately vigorous and very productive; fruit large, pale yellow and thin skin; excellent quality for dessert or cooking.

Rhubarb

This very desirable vegetable comes early in the spring. The large stems of the leaves are used for pie-making and stewing. It is also valuable for medicinal purposes. A deep, rich soil is indispensable to secure large, heavy stalks. Plant in rows four feet apart, with the plants three feet distant. Set so that the crowns are about one inch below the surface. Top dress in the fall with stable manure and fork under in the spring.

Myatt's Linnaeus. Early, very tender, and has a mild sub-acid flavor, not "stringy" or tough. The plant is large, and for pies or other culinary purposes it is the housewife's favorite.

Thompson's Early. The earliest and richest; large and tender, delicate flavor; most profitable kind ever grown.

Asparagus

This delicious and healthful vegetable should be found in every garden. Nothing can be more easily grown and no plant gives such a healthful food for such little outlay.

Conover's Colossal. A standard kind of first-class quality. Tender and high flavored; valuable market and garden sort.

Palmetto. Until recently we believe that the Conover's Colossal was the best sort known, but we are now forced to concede that the Palmetto is earlier and a better yielder.

Columbian White. It produces shoots which are white and remain so as long as fit for use. In addition to the marvelous advantage of its white color, the Columbian Mammoth White Asparagus is even more robust and vigorous in habit, and throws larger shoots and fully as many of them as the Conover's Colossal.



Downing Gooseberries.

Nut Trees

The growing demand for nuts and the immense quantities imported annually is giving quite an impetus to the planting of nut-bearing trees in America. Many farms contain land that would be far better planted to nut trees than in anything else, and would pay better than farm crops, besides annually growing more valuable as timber. In planting ordinary nut trees we would advise planting the smaller size stock—say one or two year seedlings—for best results.

Butternut (*Juglans Cineria*). (White Walnut.) A lofty, spreading tree, it is one of our finest native nut trees, valued for its tropical appearance, its beautiful wood, as well as for the nuts. Produces large, handsome, elongated nuts with rich, sweet, oily kernel; very nutritious. Tree grows rapidly and yields large crops in a few years. A fine tree to plant in the lawn near the home.

Chestnut (American Sweet). A valuable native tree, both useful and ornamental; timber is very durable and possesses a fine grain for oil finish. Nuts sweet and of delicate flavor, and a valuable article of commerce. No farm should be without a grove of these where the soil is adapted to their growth.

Chestnut, Spanish. A hardy, handsome, rapid growing tree; bears early and abundantly. The nuts are large and sell at a good price, though not so sweet as the American.

Pecan. The Pecan is an excellent shade tree, and the nuts are the highest rank and highest priced in the world. The finest flavored of all nuts and highest in nutriment. Do best in the South.

Walnut (American Black). The large, oily nuts are borne in heavy crops. They are much relished and always bring a fair price in market. The tree grows quite fast; its wood is exceedingly valuable.

English Walnuts. Perfectly safe to plant throughout the north, wherever the peach tree is grown. Originated near Rochester, N. Y.; the hardiest of all. A fine lofty-growing tree with handsome, spreading head; produces large crops of thin-shelled, delicious nuts which are always in demand at good prices. An exceedingly handsome tree for the lawn.

Walnut (Japan). From the mountains of Northern Japan. Leaves of immense size; a charming shade of green. Nuts resemble pecans and are produced in abundance, grow in clusters of ten to fifteen. Shell a little thicker than the English Walnut, but not so thick as the Black Walnut. Meat is sweet, flavored somewhat like a butternut, but less oily. Tree vigorous; handsome form; bears young, and very productive. Perfectly hardy in this section. Valuable as a nut and ornamental tree.

Grapes

The grape is the most healthful of all fruits and most highly esteemed for its many uses. It can be grown by anyone who has a garden or yard, and a little time to give to it. The vines can be trained up the side of a building or garden fence, or over an arbor, but the more profitable way is to grow them on a wire trellis.

Soil. Good grapes are grown on various soils, sandy, clayey or loamy. The soil must be well drained and there should be a free exposure to the sun and air. Hillsides unsuitable for other crops are good places for grapes. In cold climates and exposed situations plant deeper than in warm ones, to avoid injury by severe freezing. For the same reason plant deeper in a loose soil than in a compact one. If the soil is clayey or wet, plant some seven or ten inches deep, and in the fall plow up to them, leaving a dead furrow between the rows to carry off the water. If ground is dry and gravelly or sandy, plant not less than twelve to fifteen inches deep.

Crops. Grapes should not be permitted to over-bear, if you would have fine, well-ripened fruit. A vine is capable of bringing only a certain amount of fruit to perfection proportioned to its size and strength, but it usually sets more fruit than it can mature. Reduce the crop early in the season to a moderate number of good clusters and cut off the small, inferior branches. A very heavy crop is usually a disastrous one.

Pruning. Annual and careful pruning is essential to the production of good grapes. If the roots are called upon to support too much wood, they cannot bring to maturity a fine crop of fruit. By proper pruning you concentrate the vigor of a vine into a smaller number of canes and clusters, which it can perfect. The pruning should be done in November, December, February, or March, while the vines are entirely dormant and before the sap starts.

We offer a splendid assortment of the best varieties grown. Our vines are strong, well rooted; graded and selected with great care. Money will not buy any better.

Blue and Black Grapes

Concord. The old stand-by. A large, purplish-black grape; vines remarkably hardy, vigorous, and productive. Very popular, best market sort. See outside back cover page.

Campbell's Early. Vine healthy, hardy, vigorous, and a profuse bearer; bunch and berry large and handsome; quality A1. Ripens with Moore's Early, but keeps either on the vine or in the house for weeks.

Moore's Early. Bunch medium, berry large, round, with heavy bloom; vine exceedingly hardy, entirely exempt from mildew or disease. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early market. Two weeks earlier than Concord.

Worden. A splendid large grape of the Concord type, but earlier, and in every way as healthy. Of very good quality.

White Grapes

Niagara. One of the leading white sorts. Vine remarkably hardy, strong grower; bunch large, compact, shouldered, berry large, yellowish-white, juicy, melting and sweet to the center,

best quality; skin thin but tough, and does not crack, making it a good shipping and market berry.

Pocklington. The great vigor and hardiness of the vine with the beauty and size of the clusters, place this in the front rank of white grapes; berry a light lemon-yellow, tender, sweet, fine flavor; very prolific.

Red Grapes

Agawam. Early. Bunch large, compact, shouldered; berry large, dark red or nearly black; flesh tender, juicy, vinous and good quality.

Brighton. Bunch large, well formed; berries above medium to large, round; excellent flavor and quality; one of the earliest in ripening.

Delaware (Red). One of the best red grapes; bunch small and compact, berry small, round, beautiful light red; flesh rich, vinous, sweet, delicious; best quality; a good market grape.

Salém. Bunch medium, shouldered and compact; vine strong and vigorous; berry large, coppery red, thin skin, sweet, and sprightly; a good market berry. September.

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Delicious

The Apple that Lives Up To Its Name

The Delicious apple is all that its name suggests. It originated in the State of Iowa, and has made its way to every section of the country. It is a splendid apple everywhere, and the peculiar hardness of the tree makes it an especially valuable variety to grow. Large, with surface almost covered with a most brilliant, beautiful dark red, blending to golden yellow at the blossom end. In quality it is unsurpassed. In flavor, it is sweet, slightly touched with acid, but only enough to make it all the more pleasing, with an aroma delightfully fragrant. Flesh fine grained, crisp, juicy, melting, and withal delicious. In keeping qualities it ranks with the best, coming out of storage in March and April in perfect condition. It is one of the strongest, hardiest, and most vigorous growers. Rapidly taking first rank both for commercial and home orchards.

Concord

Grapes

The Standard Sort--Popular and Reliable.

The Concord grape vines we are offering are the finest we have ever grown. They have a splendid lot of fibrous roots which insures them a good growth. Concord grapes will stand a lot of cold weather and bear great crops; you can depend on them to produce annually. The vine never winter kills, is healthy, and prolific. It needs no winter protection and when well rooted will live many years.

The grapes are of a decidedly pleasant flavor, in color a pretty blue black. The clusters are large and command the best market price.

